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the simple remedy of raising the right
arm will check it in a few minutes.

RUNAWAY BRIDE AND THE VILLIAN.

Two Cases so Much Alike That
They May be One.

CHINESE GIRL LEAVES HOME.

Supposed to Have Come Here—Port
Surveyor Stratemeyer Makes an
Investigation—Three Actors and
One Girl Released Under Bonds.

There has been much gossip among
Chinese society on Washington and
Stockton street, San Francisco, recent-
ly over the mysterious disappearance
of the pretty wife of a Chinaman em-
ployed in a foundry in Berkley. About
the same time the wife left, a mongol-
ian, who had covered himself with
histrionic fame in a Jackson street all-
night theatre, quietly rolled his queue
and stole away to Elysian fields with-
out leaving his address.

The San Francisco Chronicle devoted
much space to the affair and stated
that the matter had been taken in hand
by the Six Companies and that an
emissary of that organization had been
dispatched here to find the woman and
"shanghai" her on a vessel bound for
China where the friends of the bereaved
husband would proceed to separate
her head from her body with neatness
and dispatch.

Since the arrival of the China a re-
porter for the Advertiser has been on a
still hunt for the heavy man in the
theatre who would presume to so far
breathe in the character of the stage
villain as to carry it with him to the
home of his next friend and lure his
wife from her happy surroundings.
(Red fire and slow music.)

In pursuing his investigation the re-
porter found that there has been re-
cently added to the cast at one of the
local Chinese playhouses three indi-
viduals whose physiognomies, collec-
tively and individually, would contrib-
ute as much toward scaring away the
"Woman in Black" as the entire police
force. To ascertain their pedigrees,
previous condition of servitude present
place or places of residence and social
relations was but the work of a mo-
ment and in a few days he learned that
the three individuals accompanied by
a young and beautiful Chinese girl
garbed in European clothing arrived
here on the Mariposa of July 21. There
had been a difficulty in bringing the
lady into the country on account of a
difference between hers and the state-
ment made by her reputed better half.

With this information in his hat
band the reporter called at the Custom
House and learned that when the Mari-
posa arrived Tom Cooke, the boarding
officer, reported three Chinese male and
one female passengers were in the
steerage and there was something about
the actions of the woman that needed
investigating. Port Surveyor Strate-
meyer, who loves an investigation
better than anything he can think of,
walked up the gang plank and waded
in.

He found the girl, eminently pretty
and garbed in the latest North-of-Mar-
ket street gowns, puffed sleeves and
all that sort of thing, waiting to meet
some one in authority. She found her
ideal in George and promptly informed
him that she had fifty "all right, all
right." This was a little further along
than the point where George wanted
to begin, so he told her to luff.

The girl was on the purser's report
as "Miss Tie," ticket \$940, and was re-
gistered as having deposited \$50 at the
office of Spreckels & Co.

The port surveyor was visibly im-
pressed with the girl's appearance, and
questioned her closely about herself.
She said she was born in the interior
of California, and when quite young
her parents died and she went to San
Francisco to learn dressmaking and
plain sewing. She resided in the fash-
ionable Chinese quarter and in the
evening after she returned from her
labors she would, in a moment of lone-
someness, sigh for amusement, and
fate led her to the play house. Ah Chew
was a leading actor there and she "got
stuck on him." Eleven months ago,
after a blissful courtship, they were
married by a Chinese clergyman.

The tale seemed as straight as Othello's,
so George took Ah Chew to one
side and in a stage whisper asked him
"where he was at. Ah knew his lines
all right and wanted to go on at the
same pace the girl started out on, but
was stopped. His story agreed with
the girl's except as to location of resi-
dence, so it was decided to hold the
parties on the steamer until next day.
The steamer steward undertook to
look after them and volunteered the in-
formation that the girl had been
brought on the steamer at San Fran-
cisco by a white woman and placed in
his charge. When the steamer was out
at sea she told him that she was the
wife of Ah Chew, the actor. She was
away from the actor during the voyage,
and explained the fact by saying that
she liked European clothing, while the
brilliant actor preferred those of his
country.

The next day the three men, Ah
Chew, Ah Bow and Ng Man, with Miss
Tie, were marched to the custom house
and again questioned by Mr. Strate-

meyer and afterwards by Deputy Col-
lector McStocker. The result was the
same, and then an interpreter was
called in. He gave it as his opinion that
the girl had been purchased by the
actor from the proprietor of a dis-
reputable house, and by him turned
over to the mission, and when the lat-
ter decided to come here she was sent
with him. This was merely his opin-
ion and he was not prepared to vouch
for it. After a most thorough investi-
gation it was decided to release them
all on bonds. These were furnished and
the quartette departed.

When the China arrived the inter-
preter presented himself to the port
surveyor and asked to be allowed on
the wharf, as he had received advices
that an agent of the Six Companies
had come down to get the girl and take
her to her husband in California. The
agent, however, was not on the steam-
er, and as the interpreter passed out
he remarked that he would surely be
on the Belgic.

Whether this girl is the Wong Gee
spoken of by the Chronicle as having
left her Berkeley husband has not been
found out, but the circumstances of the
case are at least similar.

ON THE BEACH.

I sit alone in foam and spray,
Wave after wave
Breaks on the rocks which, stern and
gray,
Shoulder the broken tide away,
Or murmurs hoarse and strong through
mossy cleft and cave.

What heed I of the dusty land
And noisy town?
I see the mighty deep expand
From its white line of glimmering sand
To where the blue of heaven on blue
waves shuts down.

In listless quitude of mind
I yield to all
The change of cloud and wave and
wind;
And passive on the flood reclined,
I wander with the waves, and with
them rise and fall.

But look, thou dreamer: Wave and
shore
In shadow lie,
The night wind warns me back once
more
To where, my native hilltops o'er,
Bend like an arch of fire the glowing
sunset sky.

So then, beach, bluff and wave, fare-
well!
No token stone nor glittering shell
I bear with me,
But long and oft shall memory tell
Of this brief, thoughtful hour of musing
by the sea.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

STRIKE AVERTED.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and
Doyle Return From Kauai.

Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock and
Japanese Interpreter C. A. Doyle re-
turned from Kauai on the steamer
James Makee yesterday afternoon, af-
ter a day in Lihue making investigation
into the recent trouble with the Japa-
nese laborers on the plantation at that
place.

They brought reports of a general at-
mosphere of peace at Lihue plantation,
and that upon their arrival in the place
there was really nothing for them to
do. The arrest of the four leaders in
the conspiracy to create a general
strike had cast a damper on the re-
maining restless spirits, who were all
willing to go back to work again, and
who seemed glad that no trouble had
occurred.

Three of the leaders were released
from connection with the plantation,
after having sworn before a notary
public never to set foot on the Garden
Isle again. These were among the pas-
sengers on the James Makee yesterday.

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

The annual report of the Massachu-
setts Railroad Commission does not
give much aid or comfort to the people
who are advocating the running of
railroad trains at 100 miles an hour
speed. In discussing the claims made
that electricity renders that speed prac-
tical the report says:

"With respect to speed, extraordinary
claims are made by those interested in
the development of electrical traction;
but there is no question that the steam
locomotive is fully capable of develop-
ing as high a speed as it is desirable or
prudent to use. A railroad speed of
100 miles or more an hour is, for the
present purpose, a matter of merely
curious speculation. It cannot be shown
that there is enough traffic demanding
this speed to pay the excessive expense
of operating, even if with present meth-
ods of construction and equipment it
were otherwise at all practicable. Be-
fore any such speed is seriously thought
of there must be radical improvements
in safety appliances, as, for example,
in brakes and in signals. Whatever
the proposed rate of speed, the ques-
tion of signals becomes at once of im-
portance, since, with the adoption of
electricity, all systems of electric sig-
naling which depend upon the use of
the rail circuit must be modified or
abandoned.

Not only have spurious gems been
detected by the Roentgen rays, but Dr
Ferdinand Ranwez reports having suc-
cessfully sought their aid for bringing
to light mineral adulterations of saf-
ron. Of four specimens examined,
only one proved to be pure, the others
containing a large proportion of bar-
ium sulphate, with other substances
in the case of two

CORNWELL-WALKER NUPTIALS TUESDAY.

Society Wedding at the Eng-
lish Cathedral
A VERY HANDSOME BRIDE.

Decorations at the Church—Some of
the Persons Present—The Bride's
Costume a Dream—Quiet Recep-
tion at the Walker Home, Nuuanu.

John S. Walker and Miss Blanche
Adele Cornwell are married. And a
prettier wedding has not been witnessed
in Honolulu for a long time. There was



BLANCHE ADELE CORNWELL AND JOHN S. WALKER,
Married at St. Andrew's Cathedral by His Lordship, Bishop Willis, Last Night.

no grand hurrah or clanging of bells,
the entire affair being conducted in a
semi-quiet manner, owing to the recent
death of the bride's grandmother.

The ceremony took place in St. An-
drew's Church last night, His Lordship
Bishop Willis officiating. The church
was filled with invited guests long be-
fore the time announced for the wed-
ding. Every place was occupied and
standing room was at a premium to
the "unexpected" who crowded around
the doors, anxious for a view of the
bride.

A few minutes before eight, the bish-
op, gowned in white, entered the audi-
torium and took his place at the side
of the pulpit, on the right. Then the
mother and sisters of the groom came
up the aisle, attended by the ushers,
Dr. Grossman, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Murray
and Frank Armstrong. Promptly at
eight o'clock the groom, accompanied
by J. O. Carter as best man, entered
the church from the vestry and took
their places in the aisle and awaited the
arrival of the bride. A moment later
the audience rose as the bridal party
entered, Willie Cornwell, Kate Corn-
well and Miss Walker preceding and
taking their places on the right and
left of the aisle, the bride leaning upon
the arm of her father. As the party
entered the church Wray Taylor ren-
dered Mendelssohn's Wedding March.
At the altar steps the groom met the
bride, and the bishop advanced and
performed the ceremony, during which
Mr. Taylor played in low tones Schu-
bert's Serenade on the organ.

At the close of the ceremony the
party retired to the vestry and entered
their names upon the register. Re-
turning ten minutes later, they passed
out of the church by the main aisle
as the organ pealed forth the Bridal
March from Lohengrin.

The bride's dress was of white satin,
en traine, cut high in the neck and
with an extremely high collar, opened
slightly in front. The sleeves were
puffed only at the shoulders, fitting
tight to the wrist; at the back of the
arm were three small rosettes of white
bride's veiling. The front of the bodice
was trimmed with real old lace. It
would be a dream to the mind of the
average bride, and was especially be-
coming to Miss Cornwell.

The church was handsomely decorat-
ed with palms and mallee, the latter
hanging in festoons from the pillar
caps. At the altar steps, extending
clear across the church, was a bank of
ferns, broken only by an occasional
palm. The passage way to the vestry
was lined on either side with tall palms,
forming a veritable arch under which
the party walked going to the vestry.
Among those in the church in addi-
tion to the relatives of the bride and
groom were Minister and Mrs. Henry
E. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. S. M. Da-
mon, Hon and Mrs W G Irwin, Mrs.
J. O. Carter, Mrs. George Herbert, Judge
Widemann and family, F. Lanz, George
H. Paris and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Lousson, Mrs. C. O. Berger, Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. V.
E. Forster, Col. G. W. Macfarlane and
wife, E. C. Macfarlane, Samuel Parker

and family, Senhor A. de Souza Cana-
varro, the Misses Ward, Juanita Has-
singer, H. M. Whitney, Jr., Mrs. C. O.
Berger and family, Miss Annie Holmes,
the Misses Robertson, Chas. K. Hyde,
W. H. Coney, Nellie Kitchen, Clarence
Macfarlane, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mr.
and Mrs. W. W. Dimond, T. M. Starkey,
Mons. Vizzavona, Frank McIntyre and
sisters, W. C. Wilder and wife, W. C.
Wilder, Jr., Cecil Brown and about two
hundreds.

The bride is the eldest daughter of
Major W. H. Cornwell and is consid-
ered one of the handsomest of Honolulu's
fair daughters. She is a girl of rare
accomplishments and fascinating man-
ners. Since her advent in society Miss
Cornwell has been a leader in the
ultra-fashionable set and has won dis-
tinction as a conversationalist and by
her charming manners. Her engage-
ment to Mr. Walker dates back several
years.

John S. Walker is the eldest son of
the late John S. Walker, who was pre-
sident of the last Legislature during the
Monarchy, besides being many times a
member of the cabinet. Mr. Walker is
engaged in the insurance business on
Fort street, having succeeded his father
at the time of his death. He is quite
young but a man of fine appearance
and elegant physique. Like his wife
he has ever been a social favorite in



BLANCHE ADELE CORNWELL AND JOHN S. WALKER,
Married at St. Andrew's Cathedral by His Lordship, Bishop Willis, Last Night.

Honolulu. He was educated at Puna-
hou, finishing at a college in California.
Invitations were sent out to a limited
number of relatives and near friends
of the family of the bride and groom
to the reception which followed im-
mediately after the wedding and which
was held at the residence of the mother,
Nuuanu valley.

Around the grounds, veranda and in
the reception room added incandescent
lights helped to increase the splendor
of the occasion. Suspended from the
veranda at the entrance to the house
were two mammoth Hawaiian flags,
and just inside the broad hall were
a number of potted palms and maiden
hair. At the end of the hall and to
the left of the grand staircase were pots
of palms arranged so as to make a bank
and give the hall the appearance of a
conservatory.

The reception by the happy couple
was in the parlor to the right of the
hall. The decorations in this room
were in smilax, golden shower and
"Pride of the Garden" yellow and mam-
moth white roses. The corner occu-
pied by the bridal couple was festooned
overhead with alternate bunches of
smilax and golden shower, while be-
hind them was a perfect bank of roses.
A number of floral pieces, gifts to the
bride, were also in this room. These
together with the smilax and roses
were brought down on the Australia
especially for the wedding. The de-
corations were placed by Mrs. C. O.
Berger, Miss Helen Parker, Sadie Car-
ter, Annie Holmes and the Misses Ro-
bertson.

The two rooms at the left of the hall
were utilized for the refreshments and
were set with small tea tables; the
bride cake occupying a larger one in a
corner of one of the rooms.

The gifts were the most elaborate
seen here in years and comprised ar-
ticles of great value from local friends
as well as from the United States and
Europe.

Fashions in Calling Cards.

The Roman or black letter is becom-
ing more popular as the style of en-
graving for visiting card plates, while
the fashionably thin card of two sheet
quality is eminently proper. Cards for
both men and women are considerably
smaller, and the script engraving is
finer in consequence, following more
closely the English style than the Paris-
ian, which is large and with flourishes.
The block or Roman letter plate is very
English, and with those affecting Lon-
don styles it finds great favor. The
price more than doubles that of script
engraving. Ladies use the block style
now on their cards for teas and re-
ceptions, as it admits of the necessary
engraving of days within a smaller
space than the script and enables a
smaller card being used.—Ladies' Home
Journal

A man has no more right to say an
uncivil thing than to act one; no more
right to say a rude thing to another
than to knock him down.—Dr. Samuel
Johnson.

PROF. DRESSLAR IS IN ATTENDANCE.

Introduced to Pupils at Summer
School, Tuesday.

FEW WORDS ON CHILD STUDY.

Inspector Townsend's Remarks—Prof.
Scott Tells of the Greeks—Inter-
esting Lecture on Geology by Dr.
Lyons—Reception to Prof. Dresslar.

The morning passed without any sen-
sation other than the introduction of
Prof. Dresslar, who, in fitting words,
told how glad he is to be with school.



BLANCHE ADELE CORNWELL AND JOHN S. WALKER,
Married at St. Andrew's Cathedral by His Lordship, Bishop Willis, Last Night.

Extremely good work is being done
by the teachers of the various classes
but little occurs except the routine
work. The first class in geography is
still busy with mathematical geogra-
phy, getting thoroughly grounded in
latitude and longitude, great and small
circles, etc. The English class is learn-
ing to drill pupils thoroughly in the
everyday methods of English speech,
e. g., singular and plural, use of pro-
nouns, the a of the third person sin-
gular. Difficult and poetical construc-
tions in grammar, development method
in geometry, transitions in tonic-sol-fa,
factoring in algebra, indicate the scope
and state of the various classes.

Before one o'clock the reception room
was full of those who wished to hear
Dr. Dresslar for the first time. The
sliding doors were opened to the mu-
sic room and both rooms were full
when he began. His first talk was as
follows:

"Modern education aims at building
good characters. We must first know,
then, what are good characters. If we
as teachers want to reach results we
must know what we are trying to do.
Otherwise we will certainly botch.
What is character? First, it means no-
bleness of purpose; second, it is mark-
ed by ability to do good things. If we
simply will to do good things without
doing them, we lack in character. Third,
it is marked by willingness to do
good things.

"Many things are out of the reach of
money. But 'do unto others as you
would that they should do unto you'
is within the reach of everyone. Fourth,
a sincere appreciation of truth. Some-
times we make a bridge from the child's
wrong answer to the right one. It is
prompted by sympathy, but it is wrong.
We must cultivate an earnest desire for
truth, a love for the truth. Fifth, un-
selfishness. We are selfish from child-
hood. A child is a selfish being. That
is natural. But it is ours to lead them
out of that selfishness into a purer,
higher, nobler life. These are not all,
but they seem to me the most import-
ant elements in strong character.

"Now, if you were going to build a
house you'd make your plans. It is
harder to build character. Make your
plans, therefore, for your teaching
work. Write out the elements of noble
character carefully and then make
your plans to cultivate these elements.
"On the other hand, you can't edu-
cate a child, it educates itself. You
can only furnish the conditions. That
teacher helps her pupils most who
helps them help themselves.
"I'm going to ask you to work with
me. Here I am in a strange city. How
am I going to find out anything? If I
had no hands, nor eyes, nor ears, nor
nose I could learn nothing, could I?
How, then, do we learn? Suppose we
try. Here's a pencil. Take your note-
book and write all you can see about it.
Read your list. Color, yes, size, length
and form. Now take your own pencil
and see what you can learn of it by
feeling. This seems to be more diffi-
cult, as so many more things were to
be discovered in this way. The list was

Finally, form, size, length, weight, inflexibility, smoothness, straightness, impenetrability, brittleness. From which sense, then, do we get the most? Touch. What one thing do we get from sight only? Color. Yet I have seen teachers trying to teach in object lessons who never let the pupils touch the object at all. As teachers and as parents we prevent a great deal of education by keeping things away from children. Children learn by touch. Have you seen a child put things into its mouth? The sense of touch is very acute in the lips."

Here the bell rang for the next class. Mr. Townsend, continuing the discussion of Monday, drew a figure from Degarmo on the board.

"To most of you," he said, "it probably means nothing. An artist boasted that with a straight, a broken and a curved line he could represent a soldier and his dog entering an inn. What we get from anything depends, we see, upon appreciating ideas."

"To begin, then, with a single object—in teaching patriotism, with George Washington; in multiplication of fractions, with the example and not the rule; with the mountain and the creek in geography."

Mr. Scott, continuing Greek education, said Plato's idea was that man had all the elements of real education in himself, and the corollary naturally was that there was no necessity for studying nature. It has been said that civilization was first theological, i. e., that there was a god behind the wind, and another causing disease. Second, metaphysical, i. e., from the mind wholly. Third, positive, i. e., that effects are preceded by causes. Plato represents the second stage. Aristotle the third. Aristotle advanced science in every direction, but for the purpose of making a complete, reasonable man, and not for mercenary ends. Today's lesson will be Roman education.

Mr. Townsend, following, said: "We can learn many things from the Greeks. For instance, in physical culture, in beginning reading with real literature, i. e., Homer."

In the evening Dr. Lyons, continuing his course in geology, said:

"We aim rather to put you in the way of learning hereafter than teaching everything at once. The specimens we have here are labeled with names. You will, of course, not do this, at first anyhow, but have your pupils classify by what they can see."

"As volcanoes and lava are so much in evidence here, this subject will be one of the things early taught. An easily discoverable fact about volcanoes will be that they are seldom away from the sea. The greater part are in what is really a great circle running up along the Andes, Rockies and down again along the Japan Islands. I spoke before of the shrinking of the interior. This breaks naturally at the crest. The Hawaiian Islands, for instance, are along a crest from Chili to Japan."

"In past ages, comparatively recent, geologically speaking, there have been notable eruptions covering immense sections of country. An instance of this is the northwestern part of the United States, covering the State of Washington and parts of neighboring States with two or three thousand feet of lava. Whence comes this immense force? I remember once having to stir a kettle of soft soap to keep it from boiling over, and that unsuccessfully. The lava boils over in much the same way. In certain places there are what are called geysers, i. e., a hole or pipe, say 300 feet deep, with water in it and heat at the bottom. The water above keeps the water at the bottom from forming steam until it gets very hot. Then a little steam forms, pushes out a little water; this lessens the pressure and a great deal of steam is at once formed, and the water above is thrown forcibly up. Then there will be a rest for a time. The lava acts much in the same way."

"The volcanoes of these islands are arranged in two somewhat curving lines—Mauna Kea, Kohala, Haleakala, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and then Mauna Kea, Hualalai, Kahoolawe, Lanai and Niihau. These show the line of wrinkling. At Kilauea there is so little vapor that it does not make a great eruption, but the lava simply overflows a little. I suppose the great volcanoes were built up in this way. I saw Kilauea when the lava was 300 feet below the surface. Inside of two years it filled this up and built up a cone 500 feet above the surface, simply by overflowing. Then came a collapse and the lava probably ran off under ground. To understand this subject, read Dana's Hawaiian Volcanoes. In all your work look around you and see what can be seen. You can see almost the whole subject illustrated anywhere in the islands—Telegraph Hill, Diamond Head, etc."

Following the lecture Mr. Sanderson was introduced as the representative of a course of home study, the University Association of Chicago. This seems to be modeled upon the Chautauque idea, but of a more scientific nature. It aims to keep its patrons up to the times in all subjects. The organ is a magazine called "Progress." The first year's course was in universal history. The next is to be literature. Membership and a year's subscription to the magazine is \$4.

The social for making acquaintances, and more especially for meeting Dr. Dresslar, then took place. The program consisted largely of music and was made up by Mr. J. B. Alexander of Kauai.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Some wooden paper knives made by pupils of the Kaunoi Industrial School are on exhibition in the High School office. They are made of different kinds of wood neatly glued together and well polished. Nothing of note occurred during the morning session.

Mr. Dresslar, beginning yesterday afternoon, emphasized again the necessity of having a definite purpose. The second thing is to know your material. What are you going to build your house of? Of course in the teacher's work the material is the child. Are children all alike? Nay, not so. How are we going to take these different children and bring them to this purpose? The first thing is to know the child. Not names?—No, look alone. You must learn to get into the child's position, to see as it sees; to understand as it understands, to know what it knows

The third thing is the means. We have courses of study. These are chests of tools—the means to the end. There is nothing more. How shall I take this tool, arithmetic, and use it toward the end I seek? These ways of using the tools are methods. But they make only a small part of method. In building your house you must saw in the right place. You might saw so as to spoil your house. In the same way we may teach arithmetic so as to injure character. We must keep our end in view.

Method should be thought out clearly before the day's work. Before the year's work. You may have to change your plan. Methodology demands that you should see the end as clearly as possible from the beginning. The very fact that you have a plan in mind for your work will help you grow to it.

Again, do not let the little things take the place of the important things. That takes us right back to knowing your tools. The trouble with our work is, we are making the children grind, instead of giving them exercise to make mental mush. Don't tell them. If they can't get it themselves wait till they can. Every method you use, every device is right or wrong according as it makes or does not make the child do the work for himself. Present everything to the child so that he may get it from as many senses, as many sides as possible.

Method means a plan backed up by careful thought, work, reading in short, full preparation. Second: It means knowing your material. Third: Means. Don't stop with little devices. Today's talk will be about apperception.

Dr. Dresslar took the methodology yesterday for the first time. You have been talking of the formal steps. We shall apply them to history. 1st. Preparation. What preparation? You must know what you wish to do. What is your purpose? I will give you one for you to criticize tomorrow. The chief purpose is to form moral notions in children. History study is teaching morals by example. If this be true, I must plan to that end. Where shall we begin? As soon as the child comes to you. Begin with stories, in which there is no evil. Then when they get to the history stage they will be ready. Now, for a list: First fairy stories, e.g., Tom Thumb. Jack the Giant-killer. Second: Robinson Crusoe. Don't tell him it means so and so—let him think it out. Its self activity you want. Third: Ten Little Boys on the Road from Long Ago till Now, by Jane Andrews. Fourth: Seven Little Sisters by the same author. Fifth: Voyages of Capt. Cook say, or of the Voyagers to America. Sixth: Some of Scott's stories. Seventh: About some great men—Franklin's Autobiography. Eighth: Go now to groups of people. Huguenots for instance, or the Israelites. Ninth: Some phase of American history, say the life of Washington with incidents of the Revolution, etc. Now, the child is prepared for history, and will delight in it. In answer to a question, if the children can't read it themselves, tell or read it to them.

In the History of Education, Prof. Scott contrasted education in Greece, where it was of a leisure class only, with modern universal education. The Roman system made men of courage, decision, tenacity, and great patriotism, but brutal and stolid. When Rome conquered Greece, Greek teachers came and the ideal became an accomplished speaker. The earliest Latin writer on education was Quintilian. He gives minute directions from the start. One thing that he says of great interest to us, is that small children should be taken care of by the parents or by virtuous and well spoken servants. Again, he says pupils do not learn all of one subject at once, but a little of many and then adds gradually to each. Seneca follows, but has nothing original. Plutarch in his "Lives" gives much that is educational. Marcus Aurelius can do for a man. His "thought" is among the most morally elevating of books. We may learn from the Romans to train our pupils not to live for themselves, but for the common world.

BASEBALL GAME.

The Teachers Cross Bats on the League Grounds.

A game of base ball between the school teachers now attending the summer school took place on the League grounds yesterday. The nines were made up of pedagogues from Maui on one side and those from all other islands on the other.

The Maui boys were anxious for the fray to come off, as they felt they were sure winners. The other players were slow about coming forward because they had not practiced.

The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of the Honolulu Club desiring the grounds for practice. The score was 8 to 4 in favor of the Maui team. The game will be continued at 3:30 today on the same grounds. Following is the list of players.

MAUI	Pos.	ALL OTHERS
Kaloukaini	1B	King
Kanawanui	P	Meheula
Waikup	C	Beers
Abbott	2B	Beers
Crook	3B	V. Smith
Shrader	SS	Isaacs
Kaawakapu	CF	Waipo
Willie Kia	RF	W. Smith
L. Medeiros	LF	Haac

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Experience of a Contractor—They Prefer Foreign Stockholders.

NEW YORK, July 31.—M. R. Jefferts, an American civil engineer and railroad contractor, has arrived in this city from Europe. Jefferts left London a year ago to travel in the Orient, principally to look in the possibilities for the development of China as an American market and as a country affording advantageous opportunities for the investment of American capital.

Jefferts believes that the commonly accepted conception of the Chinese position to foreigners is entirely wrong. Chinese prejudice that does exist is justified by the narrowness and stupidity of those who have gone into the East as representatives of Western civilization. In pursuing his present plans, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all dealers in medicine, and of the Hol-

engineers, but also with the prejudice aroused by the unscrupulous and shortsighted policy of those to whom such privileges have been granted in the past.

"In the latter part of last year," said Jefferts to-day, "Hsu Yin Tshang, Tao-tai of Kwang Tung, was appointed by the Prince Kung to secure subscriptions from Chinese capitalists and to organize the Peking and Hankow Railroad Company. The decree permitted him to accept subscriptions of foreign capitalists to the extent of 30 per cent. of the total sum required."

"The Chinese will not go into a company in which there are no foreigners, as they mistrust one another. They regard a small proportion of the stock in the hands of reputable foreign investors as an assurance that the interests of the corporation will be carefully guarded."

A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Wanted to go Home.

Seventeen Chinamen were walked up from Ewa plantation yesterday morning in charge of Officer Kauhi for refusing to work any longer. They got homesick and decided that it was best to leave this sunny clime for the land where the pigtail grows. They simply dropped all work, and no amount of persuasion could do any good. After resting quietly at the police station for several hours they were taken aboard the bark Velocity and sent away to Hong Kong in the afternoon, their faces stained with Mongolian tears of joy.

The ten largest cities in the world and their respective populations are: London, 4,231,000; Paris, 2,447,000; New York, 1,801,000; Canton, 1,600,000; Berlin, 1,579,000; Tokio, 1,389,000; Vienna, 1,364,000; Philadelphia, 1,142,000; Chicago, 1,099,000, and St. Petersburg, 1,035,000.

MODERN SCIENCE.

Great Progress Shown in All Branches.

In the Medical World the Advance Has Been Marvelous—A Well Known Honolulu Man Gives His Experience.

The closing half of the nineteenth century has been an era of great achievements, and in no branch of scientific investigation has greater progress been made than in that of medicine. Diseases that but a few years ago were held by the medical fraternity to be incurable now readily yield to the new and improved methods of treatment, while ordinary ailments need have no lodging place in the system of those who keep the blood and nervous system in proper condition. Among the modern medicines that have achieved great and important results in all parts of the world, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills easily take first place. They were introduced into Honolulu some two years ago, and since that time have accomplished the best results. Among those of our citizens who have been benefited by their use is Mr. Sam Decker, who has been a resident of these islands for the past twenty years. Mr. Decker was greatly run down from overwork, and did not find any relief until he began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He describes his case as follows: "Every morning found me as exhausted as when I retired the night before. It was impossible for me to obtain a comfortable night's rest. As the day wore on, the drowsy, languid feeling increased until I was forced to remain at home for over two weeks. It was a task for me to move from one position to another, my nerves being completely paralyzed. I first saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised in the daily papers and decided that they must be what I needed to build me up. Three bottles did the work, and today I feel better than ever before, and am able to go to work feeling none of that lassitude caused by a debilitated system."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but it is a specific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, that throbbing feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. In pursuing his present plans, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all dealers in medicine, and of the Hol-

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap png Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, St. el Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
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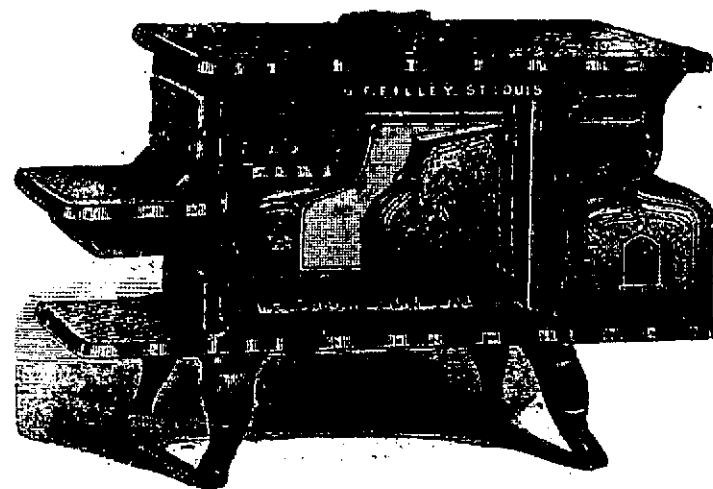
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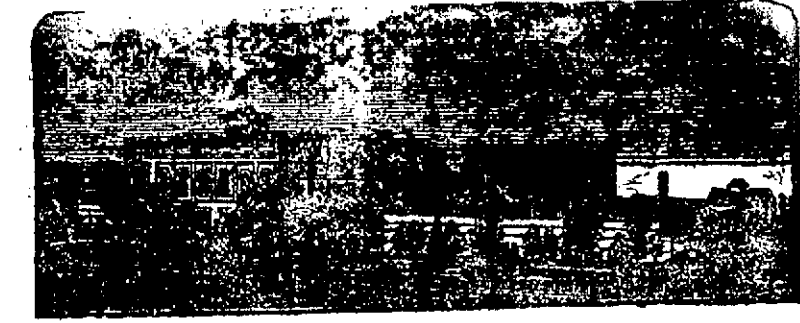
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75 Cents a Month.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Politics Control Affairs in the
United States.

KONA COFFEE GOES DOWNS.

More Sugar in Four Large Ports Than
at Same Time Last Year—Advance in
Price of Hawaiian Rice—Sugar is All
Right—The California Beet Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Sugar—

Prices of Refined in the local market and for export have further declined during the month and reductions in price were made by the Refinery on July 18th, and again on July 27th. Since the 27th ult. there has been no change, and we quote list of prices of the Western Sugar Refining Co., for California, Oregon and Washington today, as follows:

Cube and Crushed, 5-7-8c; Powdered, 5-3-8c; Dry Granulated, 4-3-4; Confectioners' A, 4-3-4; Magnolia A, 4-3-8; Extra C, 4-1-4; Golden C, 4-1-8.

These prices are subject to rebate of 1-8c per lb. at the end of each quarter. Price in bond for export to the Hawaiian Islands was reduced on the 18th ult. to 4-3-4c and on the 27th ult. to 4-1-2, for Granulated. The demand for Refined during the month has not been very active, but considerable purchases have recently been made here by jobbers, owing to the advance in Refined in New York to 4-4-4c on the 29th ult. and to 4-5-6c on the 31st ult., for Granulated, less the usual discount, evidently expecting that the Refinery here would follow advances in New York as they have formerly done; but thus far no advance has taken place here.

The recent arrivals of Hong Kong Refined have been large, and it is understood that the cost price for Granulated laid down here, duty paid, is about 4-9-6c; and since the price of this sugar is 1-8c per lb. below the Refinery list price, or at the present writing 4-5-8c net, the loss on the importations may be considerable, which possibly accounts for no advance by the Refinery at this time.

Prospects for the Beet crop throughout the State are very encouraging in most sections. The Chino Factory has already started up and Watsonville and Alvarado will follow shortly.

Basis—Remained unchanged at 3-1-8c net until July 20th when it declined to 3-1-16c net and continued at this figure until July 31st, when it again advanced to 3-1-8c net. The only transactions reported in New York during the month are as follows:

July 13th, spot 1500 bags at 3-3-8c; 14th, spot 3000 bags at 3-5-8; 20th, distant arrival 7500 bags at 3-5-16; 27th, spot 7500 bags at 3-5-16, and 31st to arrive, 2000 bags at 3-3-8c.

Eastern & Foreign Markets—The general condition of the sugar markets both in this country and Europe shows some improvement the past few days, which is noticeable by an advance in values of 1-1-16c to 1-1-8c in cane sugars in New York, and an advance in Beet sugar in London from 9s 2-1-4d, the lowest quotation during the month, July 24th, to 9s 8-1-4d on August 1st.

The business in New York has been limited during the month and at one time 3-1-4c for 96 deg. test Centrifugals was the best offer obtainable, but no transactions have been reported at less than 3-5-16c for this grade. Price of Muscovados has ruled at 2-7-8c and Molasses sugars at 2-5-8c for 89 deg. test. We give London quotations for Beet 88 deg. f. o. b. Hamburg since July 10th, as follows:

July 11th, 9s 10-1-2d; 14th, 9s 9d; 16th, 9s 10-1-2d; 17th, 9s 9d; 18th, 9s 6d; 20th, 9s 5-1-4d; 21st, 9s 4-1-4d; 22nd, 9s 3-4d; 24th, 9s 2-1-4d; 25th, 9s 3-3-4d; 27th, 9s 5-1-4d; 28th, 9s 3d; 29th, 9s 3-3-4d; 30th, 9s 4-1-2d; 31st, 9s 6d, and August 1st, 9s 8-1-4d.

C. Czarnikow, London, in their latest circular of July 16th, report as follows regarding sugar: The market has been somewhat disturbed by financial difficulties which have been followed by a further decline of 2d for Beet, of which drop 1-2 has since been recovered. Meanwhile, sales are not pressed and though it is difficult to express a decided opinion as to the future, it is evident that the wants of consumers will lead to at least renewed activity before long.

The statistical position for the next few months is likely to improve, notwithstanding that so far the visible supplies are still large, but it seems that this position is, to a not inconsiderable extent, already discounted in prices now ruling.

to the United States stocks have again increased, while in Hamburg they show a decrease, the general position thus remaining almost unchanged. It is noteworthy that supplies in the hands of the American Refineries as well as of the trade, are quite insignificant and the former are melting their purchases as fast as they arrive. Fresh cable news from Java confirms absolutely a deficiency of at least 10 per cent. of the present crop. The canes are reported as unusually short, and the grinding is expected to be finished by the middle of October.

Cuban advices describe the situation in the Island as unsatisfactory as ever. Our latest mail advices from New York of July 28th, state that while market for Raw sugar does not show any especially interesting or strikingly new features, there appears to be a steady tone which holds prices up to the old range. There does not seem to be any pressure to sell and the principal importers continue to show confidence in the future of the market, and they are therefore not disposed to part with their holdings at present basis of values.

In Refined there has been a moderate fair demand, but the business lacks snap and energy, most of the orders

being for small and assorted lots. There is nothing particularly new in the situation, buyers and sellers awaiting the course of the European market, and the immediate future is by no means encouraging, considering the disturbances of the European trade and the uncertainty of our own political situation.

London Cable, of July 28th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., at 11s 6d; Fair Refining, 10s; Beet, July, 9s 3d; August, 9s 3d; First Marks German Granulated, 11s 3d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3-7-8c net cash delivered New York, duty paid.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, under date of July 23rd, give the total stock of sugar in four ports U. S., 293,183 tons against 271,149 tons same time last year, stock in six principal ports of Cuba, by cable same date, 56,552 tons against 271,149 tons last year; total stock in all the principal countries, 1,629,115 tons against 1,978,283 tons same time last year. Affoats to the United States from all countries, estimated at 75,000 tons.

RICE.—Hawaian: The local market is in good condition and with light receipts and fair demand, price has advanced to 3-1-2c, 60 days. The New Orleans market is bare of Raws similar to Hawaiian, and price of Island will doubtless further advance as holdings of Louisiana locally are fast disappearing.

Japan—No receipts, values are higher in Japan and price locally has advanced to 3-3-5c, duty paid.

Kona Coffee—Markets everywhere still tend downward and business is practically at a stand-still. It is recognized on all sides that a lower basis for values will have to be accepted whenever the situation is sufficiently cleared to warrant buyers in again entering the market.

Kona Coffee has of course been depressed in sympathy with all other varieties, and last sales were with difficulty made at 19c for very small parcels of good quality. There are no buyers to-day at above 18-1-2c, but at this figure probably business of some consequence could be done.

Flour—G. G. Ex. Family 3-50; El Dorado 2-65 bbl. f. o. b. Crown 3-45 per bbl. f. o. b.

Bran—Fine 11-50; Coarse 11-75 per ton f. o. b.

Middlings—Ordinary 16-00; Choice 17-50 per ton f. o. b.

Barley—No. 1 Feed 72-1-2c per ctl. f. o. b. Grd. or Rld. 15-00 per ton f. o. b.

Oats—Fair 87-1-2c; Choice 92-1-2c at 97-1-2c per ctl. f. o. b.

Wheat—Chicken 95 c at 97-1-2; Milling 1-02-1-2 at 1-07-1-2 per ctl. f. o. b.

Corn—N. Y. 1-02-1-2 at 1-05 per ctl. f. o. b.

Hay—Wheat Comp. \$10. Large bales \$11 per ton f. o. b. Oat Comp. \$8.30. Large bales \$9.50 per ton f. o. b.

Lime—90c at \$1 per bbl.

Freights—There has been a little better feeling in the market the past two weeks, several iron ships having been closed at 26s 3d net, U. K., H. A. or D., for small handy size, the same rate is 3d off direct, for larger size vessels.

The wheat crop still continues looking well, and it is now estimated that we shall have from 700,000 to 750,000 tons for export.

Exchange on London 60 days, \$4-86 3-4 to \$4-87; sight, \$4-88. New York regular, nominal. Telegraphic, nominal.

SUPPLEMENTARY.
Latest Sugar Report—Our telegram from New York received this P. M. quotes no sales of Centrifugals, buyers being ready to pay 3-3-8c for 96 deg. test while sellers are holding at 3-1-2c, many holders unwilling to sell spot goods except at an advance. Granulated unchanged. All indications point to no important change in Raws until after the election.

No quotations of Beet from London on account of holiday there. London market looks steady and firm for the present. No news regarding crops.

Trust Certificates, common, 103 5-8; preferred, 97 1-2.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

PAUL NEUMANN'S MISSION.

Going to Guatemala in Interests of
Hawaiian Trade.

Detained in San Francisco by Temporary
Illness—Backed by Business Men.

Paul Neumann, who was Attorney General of Hawaii under King Kalakaua, and who since the death of that monarch has been the legal adviser of the Queen, was a passenger on the steamer Monowai, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, says the Chronicle of Aug. 1. He was taken ill on the steamer while en route to San Francisco, and immediately upon his arrival yesterday he summoned Dr. Morse and placed himself under the care of that physician. The distinguished lawyer and adviser to the Queen is now a patient at the Palace Hotel, and his illness is of such a nature that he will be kept confined to his bed for some days to come. Mr. Neumann has been in feeble health for some time past. His physicians in Honolulu insist that he is troubled with diabetes, but he prefers to believe that his ailment is in the nature of a slight stomach trouble.

Edmond Neumann, a druggist on California street, who is a brother of the Honolulu lawyer, was present at the patient's bedside all day yesterday. He says that his brother's trip to San Francisco was made at his earnest solicitation. He thinks that a few months' absence from the tropical climate of the Hawaiian Islands will prove beneficial to his brother's health.

Paul Neumann will go from here to Guatemala as soon as his health will permit him to undertake the journey. He says that he has not come here solely for his health. He has been advised that a steamer line may be started to run between Guatemala and the Orient, and he intends visiting Guatemala to induce the promoters of the enterprise to run their steamers into Honolulu. In this, it is said, he is backed by certain large business interests in Honolulu.

CAPT. GOOD DISMISSED.

Found Guilty on Amended Charges
By the Court.

Not Guilty on Third Count—Guilty
Without Criminality on Others.
Misleading Slight Charge.

The findings of the court martial, approved by Minister Cooper and reviewed by President Dole, were handed down yesterday, and shortly afterward read to Captain Good. Afterwards the officers and men of Companies E and F were drawn up in line and the findings read to them by Colonel McLean.

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused, Capt. John Good, Company E., First Regiment, N. G. H., as follows:

Of the first specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the second specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the third specification, not guilty.

Of the fourth specification, guilty.

Of the fifth specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the sixth specification, guilty in part, guilty except as to the words "did" in the second line, "cause the" in the fourth line, and "cause such charge to be" in the sixth and seventh lines, which are not proved; and the court substitutes for the word "did" the word "was," for the words "cause the" the words "accessory to a," for the words "cause such charge to be" the words "which charge was." Of the sixth specification as above amended, guilty.

In this the court inferred that the prisoner had knowledge of the fact, and thereby became an accessory. Of the seventh specification, guilty in part; guilty except as to the words "did" in the second line, "cause the" in the fifth line, "cause such charge to be" in the seventh and eighth lines, which are not proved; and the court substitutes for the word "did" the word "was," for the words "cause the" the words "accessory to a," for the words "cause such charge to be" the words "which charge was." Of the seventh specification as above amended, guilty. Of the amended charge, guilty.

The court thereupon sentenced the accused, Captain John Good, Company E., First Regiment, N. G. H., "to be dishonorably discharged from the service."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Capt. John Good, Company E., First Regiment, N. G. H., having been approved by me, were submitted to the President of the Republic of Hawaii for review, and returned to me with his approval.

H. E. COOPER,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By 4 p. m. the Captain had turned over all the company property and left the grounds. He went down town immediately and enjoyed the society of his friends.

DEATH OF "MOTHER" COOKE.

Expired Tuesday After Short Illness—An Early Missionary.

The ranks of the early Christian workers in Hawaii has again been broken by the grim reaper. Mrs. Juliette Montague Cooke, affectionately known in the community as "Mother" Cooke, passed away at 3:30 Tuesday after an illness of some two weeks. For the past five years Mrs. Cooke has been practically an invalid, but notwithstanding this, her death came suddenly and unexpectedly to the community.

Mrs. Cooke was born March 12, 1812, in Sunderland, Mass., where she spent the early part of her life. On November 21, 1836, she married Amos Starr Cooke at Danbury, Conn., and on the 14th of December following the bride and groom set out on the bark "Mary Frazier" for the Hawaiian Islands. They came to this country under the auspices of the American Board, and in their company were thirty-two missionaries who came out to reinforce the Christian workers in this country. The "Mary Frazier" arrived in Honolulu April 10, 1837. On the 8th of June of the same year Mr. and Mrs. Cooke began teaching in a school organized for the instruction of the children of the royal families. They continued in this work for twelve years. In 1850 they moved to the house on King street near Kawaiahao Church, which has since been known as the Cooke homestead.

During her active days in the Islands "Mother" Cooke was constantly at work among the native population, striving to uplift and enlighten. She attended the native families in times of sickness, and did much to assist them in their homes. With increasing years she was obliged to withdraw from the field of activity, but her interest in the general Christian work was never failing.

The children now living are Charles M. Cooke, A. Frank Cooke, Mrs. M. A. Turner and Mrs. J. B. Atherton of Honolulu and Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Oakland. There are twenty-two grandchildren and five great-grand-children.

Kau Notes.

In a letter from Pahala which arrived by the W. G. Hall yesterday afternoon the following was contained:

"We are having extremely hot weather here. Pahala has not been grinding for over ten days on account of the lack of water, and it looks very much as if it will be some time before any work can be done, as there is no indication of rain.

"Honuapo and Hilea mills are grinding and will have nearly a full load for the Hall.

"A light shock of earthquake was felt here at 7 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, August 5th.

"T. C. Willis and daughter will visit Honolulu by the Hall."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway

Statistics show that ships under the British flag are less liable to casualty than those of continental nations.

E. O. Hall & Son

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

NEW GOODS

Among them you will find.

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted), COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

E. O. HALL & SON'S,

Cor. King and Fort Sts.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Pailouk. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Pailouk, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Pailouk, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu.

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SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,
IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF
Durability, Evenness of
Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860 Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

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NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895,
£12,433,131

1 Authorized Capital £3,000,000
2 Subscribed 2,750,000
3 Paid up Capital 2,750,000
4 Reserve Funds 2,100,000
5 Total Funds £12,433,131

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR

FRIDAY AUGUST 14 1896

Bourke Cockran's advice to his sound money friends of the Democratic party seems to be on the plan of selecting the least of several evils. He believes that McKinley should be supported as against Bryan and that round Democratic congressmen should be elected to oppose the positive McKinleyism of a McKinley administration. Since Bryan represents the silver side and Altgeld principles there is after all good hard sense in the conclusions of the New York politician.

The decision of the Rowing Association to hold the races of the September regatta day in the Honolulu harbor will be received with general approval by the general public. The city is hardly large enough and the people sufficiently enthused over boat racing to warrant a departure from the rule of former years. With the program of races prepared by the Association there seems to be no reason why the new national holiday will not be properly ushered in and the interest in the doings of the local clubs revived to its old standard.

Paul Neumann's mission to Guatemala whether backed by the Government or leading business men is indeed a timely move. Of course there are those who take it for granted that every steamer that crosses the Pacific is bound to stop at these islands simply because this is the key to the Pacific. Not a little dependence can be placed on our fortunate position but at the same time it is a paying proposition for the country to keep in touch with the companies and the countries that are playing a part in the development of the steamship traffic with the Orient. The cities of the Coast are playing their best cards in order to gain favor with the promoters of the new Japanese lines, and Hawaii must be up and doing in order that it may also gain its proportion of the benefit derived from increased traffic.

A beautifully illustrated and printed pamphlet descriptive mainly of the city and port of San Francisco, but containing some matter concerning the wonderful richness of the State of California, has just been issued. It was compiled under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Board of Trade—San Francisco Chronicle.

Does the above fail to furnish food for thought to the business men of Honolulu? The number of similar advertising pamphlets that Honolulu has placed before the people of other countries indicates that it does. In view of the literature that is being circulated by hundreds of cities and towns in the United States and Canada it is almost appalling to note the apathy of the Honolulu business community toward making any move to advertise the country and attract tourist trade. The people here rely on the Government and the steamship companies for advertising the country but we see no reason why active business men should consider this sufficient. The Government will continue its good work, but it is a question how long the good nature of the steamship companies will hold out.

Dr. Peabody, a member of the Committee of Fifty formed to investigate the liquor problem of the United States gives in a recent issue of the Forum an interesting and valuable discussion on the best way to meet this social evil. He has come to the conclusion that the temperance people must go into competition with the saloons in supplying places of resort which will have the social air of the saloon without its degrading influence. He holds that the saloon is degrading but it is a real form of social enjoyment and goes so far as to quote one careful observer who said if it were a question of a saloon or no poor man's club he would wish the saloon to stay. According to Dr. Peabody the substitute for the saloon in order to survive must give more resources of sociability than the saloon gives and compete with it on its own terms. There must be no hint of patronage or of missionary zeal. There must be the same tone which prevails in the rich man's club, a sense of proprietorship a comfort which tempts to patronage, resources of a hectic life literature which is not discarded rubbish of the benevolent light and liberal mind of government and for this form of instruction there are already among the working classes saloons and often public signs of the safe indulgence.

After the first of the following but not the others, the political, the States in setting the work of the city, the course in the up of the low will have the

two running mates Sewall and Watson are now the center of attraction. There seems to have been an attempt to influence Sewall to withdraw but the Maine man indicates that he has no idea of making any such move. The Georgia candidate Watson is equally well grounded in his decision to stick by the ship. The question then arises what will Bryan do. He can hardly accept two nominations and thus go into the fight standing on two flat forms. On the other hand he needs the Populist vote. It is becoming more and more apparent that the boy orator has some decidedly stubborn political horses to manage. If he succeeds in swinging the factions into line he will do what older and more experienced politicians before him have made a signal failure of.

It is unfortunate indeed that Commissioner Marsden's remarks before the Olua coffee planters should have been misrepresented by the Hilo Tribune. The Commissioner seems to be under the wrong impression however that this paper claimed that he was talking in favor of Asiatic labor. We are not aware that the question of nationality was brought up. The remarks of the Advertiser were from the first directed at the central contract feature of Mr. Marsden's remarks as reported by the Tribune. In his interview with this paper he states that he is in favor of free labor if free labor can be obtained. This, then, we believe should have been his text in mapping out his remarks. It would have been preferable had he urged the planters to work to bring about a condition favorable to free labor rather than rely on the contract system. Since the question has been agitated, a goodly number of the men who have their spare capital invested in the coffee industry have been approached, and without exception they have replied "We want no contract labor." They want cheap labor, to be sure, and there is no doubt that the cheap labor will be forthcoming, but as for contracts, the majority of the planters do not care to hamper themselves with them.

The prompt attention which the Executive is giving to the Honolulu sewerage problem is to be commended. After all has been said in favor of the roads, wharves, school buildings and other items in the list of public works, there is nothing of more vital importance or that demands more speedy and undivided consideration than this same question of sewerage. While the time may come—and we doubt if it will—when the principal channels of Hawaiian trade will not center at Honolulu, it is certain that for quite a number of years to come the city will play quite a prominent part in commercial circles. The severe lesson of last year proved that the outbreak of a serious epidemic here means almost complete stagnation of inter-island trade. Hence, viewing the matter from a purely commercial standpoint it is good business to place all the sanitary safeguards possible about this central city. The methods used in guarding against infection from other countries are quite satisfactory. It is now not only quite proper but a positive necessity, that the cesspools of the city should be attended to. The fact that the cart has been put before the horse in previous years and the community has been running great risks for such a long period of years is no argument in favor of continuing the present order of sanitary affairs. No better investment of the people's money can be made than in the construction of a system that will secure proper drainage for this city.

The San Francisco News Letter with a pen tipped with abuse as usual sets forth in one of its recent issues that the Government of this country is no longer in favor of annexation, but seeks to obtain a less binding form of protection from the United States. By reason of the tenor of despatches sent out from Honolulu there seems to be a growing feeling among American journals that a protectorate rather than annexation is the acme of Hawaiian hopes. To those in this country it is needless to say that the despatches and the apparent conclusions drawn therefrom are a complete misrepresentation of the situation among the annexationists. Unfortunately for the people here it is possible for one man who happens to have the ear of the American press to do more harm and disseminate more untruths than can be set right by twice the number of facts. So far as the News Letter is concerned, such editorial policy can be described in no better words than the following from the pen of the Washington Star writer:

He drank, chewed, smoked and

He got into a small provocation

So he gave up the idea of

An went in for a

Naturally a paper of his stamp

and in possession of facts he

leaves almost presentable a

little with which to display

and orations. This country does

but it does not attempt and never has attempted to make the political ties less binding than will be the case in event of territorial annexation.

CAPTAIN GOOD'S SENTENCE.

The sentence passed upon Captain John Good by the recent Court Martial is by no means a surprise to those who have followed the case closely. The findings of the Court regarding the slight from the Austrian field piece would seem to indicate that very little credence was given Mr. Rhodes' story of taking the slight and considerable weight was placed upon Capt Good's own memory as to what was done with the slight placed upon his desk.

Although in the eyes of Capt Good's friends the sentence may seem some what severe it was in reality the only thing for the Court to do after an unbiased review of the testimony placed at their disposal. Capt Good stands before the public today not as a criminal, but as one who has allowed his apparent dislike for a superior officer to get the better of his better judgment. As a military officer he was bound to heed the commands of his superior. It made no difference what personal opinions he might have concerning his superior officer, so long as he wore the uniform of the National Guard and was amenable to military rules and regulations he was in duty bound to keep a quiet tongue unless he was in a position to bring definite charges against any member of the military whom he might consider incompetent. Furthermore in his rank as captain, it was not his part to criticize but rather to obey and say nothing.

From the civilian's point of view, Capt. Good's past record for bravery and hard work would appear to come in and have possibly a mitigating influence when the Court came to the point of passing sentence. But military law is strict and its hard and fast rules must be maintained. Any diversion from the law would jeopardize the discipline of any military body and leave the members of the court to say nothing of the commander-in-chief liable to the accusation of friendly discrimination. The integrity of the Republic must be upheld at all hazards.

Capt Good was given a fair trial by men in whom he has confidence and in whom the public have confidence, and he reaps the just reward of his own lack of discretion.

"PLUG" HAT AND SOCIETY.

An English Lord has headed a reform movement to abolish the "plug" hat of swell society. He maintains that this same "plug" hat that is supposed to be the distinguishing mark of a gentleman with money or a theatrical manager is a most uncomfortable and hideous head gear, worthy of a scarecrow and not of a human being. There is no doubt that the reformer sizes up the "plug" hat properly but in starting a movement to abolish it he has failed to size up society. It is the chief aim of the leaders of "society" to make themselves as uncomfortable as possible. Of course the plug hat is uncomfortable. That is just the reason why the average society man wears it when he goes on parade. No one supposes for an instant that a big white stiff shirt front, a high collar and patent leather shoes is a combination gotten up for the express purpose of comfort. Men don such togs when they go on exhibition. When they want comfort they go home and get into their old clothes.

The English Lord says the plug hat is ugly and there he is right again. But that makes no difference society says it is good form, consequently it must remain. A man may put such material on his frame as to make him resemble a cross between a blue bottle-fly and a cockroach, but if society sets the stamp of good form on the make-up he must continue to make himself hideous.

The same thing is true with the society make-up of the society women. They must make themselves as uncomfortable as the foolish brains of Parisian dressmakers can provide before they are quite prepared to meet the shallow approval of society. When men and women fall in with such readiness under the command of what society chooses to class as good form the London Lord might as well save himself the ignominious defeat that will meet a plug hat reform. When society accepts men and women for what they are rather than for what good clothes may appear to make them, then and not till then will sensible customs come to the surface.

JAPAN WAR AND RELIGION.

Since the war between China and Japan much has been written upon the commercial development of the two countries and the probable results in the world of trade but it has remained for Bishop P. R. Hendrix to point out to good the fact that the religious work by that sage of the world through which the Asiatic nations passed. He is evidently of the Jesuitical turn of mind and feels that the end has justified the means.

in the early days of Japan it was a question freely discussed whether or not Christianity would denationalize its believers whether in the event of war the Japanese Christian would continue loyal to his country or go over to the nation of the Christian teachers. It was fear of such a possibility that led to the proclamations threatening with death any who might presume to turn the religious minds in other channels than they have run for the past centuries. When however, during the late war it was seen that the Christian Japanese was quite as good a fighter and equally competent and loyal an officer as his brother pagan, the rulers of the nation became aware of the mistake they had made in estimating the national honor of the converted citizens. Following this discovery there was a distinct change in the attitude toward the Bible teachers. Where at one time members of the Imperial Guard were severely censured if found with a Bible in their possession, Bible distribution among soldiers, sailors and in the hospitals became quite general, chief officers of the army lending their aid to the work of chaplains and other religious teachers. Furthermore, the Bishop notes that through the calling to the army of men from old Japan, bringing the farmers and fishermen from districts which foreigners have been unable to reach, an opportunity was given for the Christian workers to make their first attack, so to speak, upon the stronghold of the heathen temple, and open the way for a more progressive campaign when peace once more ruled supreme. It is needless to say that the foothold and advantage once gained will not be lost, and that the Christian worker will lead the way into the heart of Japan and plant the seeds of true progress among the people who have been so carefully guarded by the priests of religious darkness.

MAX O'RELL AND THE NEW WOMAN.

The "new woman" controversy, to which the North American Review has for some months given liberal space, is enlivened in the July issue by a contribution from Max O'Rell. This writer naturally takes the French womanhood as a type. While there are many who would disagree with his selection of a "type," there is much truth in some of his remarks upon the "new woman."

Max O'Rell gives the American women of "good society" the credit of being satisfied with their lot, "which consists in being the adored goddesses of refined households," but he maintains that among the middle classes there exist "restless, bumptious, ever poking-their-noses-everywhere women who are slowly but surely and safely transforming this great land of liberty into a land of petty, fussy tyranny, and trying, often with complete success, to impose on the community fads of every shape and form."

"If there is one country in the world," he continues, "where the women appear, in the eyes of the foreign visitor to enjoy all manner of privileges and to have the men in leading strings, that country is America. You would imagine, therefore, that America should be the last country where the 'new woman' was to be found airing her grievances. Yet she is flourishing throughout the length and breadth of this huge continent. She is petted by her husband, the most devoted and hard-working of husbands in the world, she is literally covered with precious stones by him. She is the superior of her husband in education and in almost every respect. She is surrounded by the most numerous and delicate attentions. Yet she is not satisfied."

"The Anglo-Saxon new woman" is the most ridiculous production of modern times and is destined to be the most ghastly failure of the century. She is par excellence the woman with a grievance and self-labeled the greatest nuisance of modern society. The new woman wants to retain all the privileges of her sex and secure besides, all those of man. She wants to be a man and to remain a woman. She will fail to become a man but she may succeed in ceasing to be a woman.

It is to be noted that the witty Frenchman is dealing with the class of women who go about the country howling about their rights which rights are those cherished by the woman who has a desire to wear bloomers so she can stand with her hands in her pockets like a man. The majority of the Anglo-Saxon race will agree with him that the new woman to whom he draws attention is indeed one of the most ridiculous productions of modern times. He has however forgotten the true new woman of modern American life the woman who does not waste her time harping on rights but quietly modestly and persistently labors to raise the standard of intellectual and broad-minded womanhood. A woman of this type who has recently gained prominence is the wife of William J. Bryan the Democratic candidate for United States President. She is a woman who after her college course took the full course in law and was admitted to the bar. Her study of law was not to enable her to gain prominence as among the first petticoat lawyers but rather as she says, with a view to bringing myself in closer touch with my husband's work.

This last type Max O'Rell probably included in the good society consequently he can be forgiven for the terse criticism of the brazen extremists.

COMMERCE IS THE ALLY OF FREEDOM.

Address by U. S. Consul George W. Bell of Sydney

DELIVERED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Sample Case on Every Voyage of Discovery—Commerce the Index of the Condition of the People Money Needed for Subsidies.

"The Commerce of the Pacific" was the subject of an address which Colonel George W. Bell United States Consul to Sydney, delivered before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He was frequently applauded and at the conclusion of the address was tendered a vote of thanks on the motion of R. G. Sneath. Among those who listened were ex President Barrios of Guatemala and his suite.

Colonel Bell attributed to commerce and the commercial spirit the progress of the world in civilization. This generation was better than any that had preceded it because it was the greatest commercial generation the world had seen. From Constantine to Gladstone practically nothing was done for the amelioration of the masses. From Vespaian to Victoria the advance in all those material matters which improve the condition of the body of the people was slight. But in this century and in this age commerce had brought the world together and the greatest advances in civilization had been made.

"Commerce has ever been the ally of freedom," said Colonel Bell. "Going back to the commercial cities of Asia Minor, they were free cities. The golden age of Greece was the age when she was supreme in commerce. Rome led the world when she built roads connecting with the provinces and conquered or stole, and when these roads were destroyed by the incursion of a non-commercial people, Europe went to sleep for a thousand years."

"Venice was the queen of the Adriatic and the most enlightened city in the world when she had 5,000 ships and 52,000 sailors. Genoa was her rival until she lost the spirit of adventurous commerce and drove Columbus from her gates."

"Commerce has been the inspiration of discovery. It was not conquest that led to the shores of America. It was not to carry the gospel. It was to carry the sample case. It was the stimulus to commerce this discovery gave that aroused the activity of Europe, for she had not doubled her population in a thousand years."

"The commerce of a country is the index of the condition of its people. Tell me what country imports and exports, and I can tell you what kind of houses the people live in and what kind of clothes they wear. The commercial statistics of a country represent pretty closely the sum total of that country's intellectual life. To take an extreme case, Russia with 125,000,000 has almost exactly the same foreign commerce that Australia with 4,000,000 people has, and each has 800 newspapers and periodicals. Counting interstate commerce, we are the greatest commercial people on earth."

We have reached that development when most people are required in the transportation and exchange of commodities than in their original production. Some people have been led to talk of overproduction. But to my thought there can be no overproduction of any good thing until all God's children have all they want. The trouble is not that too much has been produced but that transportation and exchange have not kept pace always and in all directions with production. What we need is more perfect commerce better distribution. We need not fear overproduction for our wants grow faster than our ability to supply them. That is what distinguishes us primarily from the animal and in another way from the savage. The desire is both natural and universal to seek to get the best possible living with the least possible work. This is the inspiration of commerce and the source of civilization.

The prophecy of Seward made when some of us were still reading Marco Polo for our information about China and Japan has almost come true. The Pacific will soon become the center of the commerce of the world. One-third the population of the world is clustered around it. China and Japan have been shocked by new ideas. But whether they will awake from their sleep which have thought must be oblivion or not I do not know. Japan is showing signs of it. But I do know that the richest people are the best customers. We sell England as much as we sell the rest of the world. And in Australia are 1,000,000 of the richest people in the

world. They are better able to buy what we have to sell than anybody else, and with their ability to buy is their desire for the best that can be had. They have no prejudices against American goods. With them our trade should be very large. We should have 40 per cent of their trade instead of only 6 per cent. There are 27,000,000 tons of freight to be moved around the Pacific and we, if we would not fall behind in the march of progress, ought to have our share of it.

One reason we do not is because we haven't the means of transportation. If there were a line of steamships of large burden say 6,000 tons, like those of the English lines between San Francisco and Sydney I think a large part of the travel between the Colonies and England would find its way on either the going or returning trip this way. And this passenger travel is something surprisingly large. With the passenger travel would come the freight traffic.

Colonel Bell expressed the belief that if 5 per cent of the money paid for freight to foreign bottoms were spent in subsidies it would soon restore the Stars and Stripes to an honorable place if not supremacy on the ocean. If the sentiment against subsidies were too strong, he thought the same end could be obtained by the construction of the Nicaragua canal, though he thought it ought to be built, controlled and operated directly by the United States Government.

MOTHER COOKE BURIED.

Large Number of Friends at the Residence and Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Juliette Montague Cooke, mother of C. M. and A. F. Cooke and Mrs. Annis Montague Cooke, took place from the homestead at 4 p. m. yesterday. The house as well as the grounds around it were crowded with friends of the deceased. Scriptures were read by Rev. H. H. Parker, and Rev. O. H. Gulick made appropriate remarks on the life of the deceased, dwelling at length upon her work as one of the early missionaries. Previous to the eulogy by Rev. Gulick, the quartette composed of Miss Richards (leader), Miss Clymer, W. W. Hall and Walter Dillingham sang, "Rock of Ages."

The casket was borne to the hearse by S. M. Damon, W. O. Smith, W. W. Hall, W. R. Castle, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. A. B. Lyons, and removed to the plot in old Kawaiahao churchyard. Here the choir rendered "Asleep in Jesus."

There were a great many handsome floral offerings on the casket, and wreaths and bouquets carried by the friends were laid on the grave after the interment. The funeral was under the direction of H. H. Williams.

TENDERS OPENED.

Wide Margin Between Contractors for Government Work.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday opened ten bids submitted by as many contractors for the foundation of the central fire station to be erected at the corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Following are the names of the bidders and the amount asked for the work:

E. B. Thomas, \$700, Fred Harrison, \$725, J. F. Bowler, \$775, Arthur Harrison, \$899, Lucas Bros., \$1,049, A. Patzig, \$1,174, C. B. Dwight, \$1,225, F. H. Edwards, \$1,300, Sinclair & Walker, \$1,422, R. Lishman, \$1,461.

Tenders for building the Kailua and Beach road at Kona were as follows: M. F. Scott, \$1,400, Geo. Mac-Dougall, \$2,800, J. A. Maguire, \$6,000, David Alawa, \$8,700.

The estimate furnished by the chairman of the road board for this work was \$1,500.

Taxes on a Mongrel Cur.

Patrolman Hewitt was up in the district court yesterday afternoon for refusing to pay taxes on a certain black and white cur which Mr. Jonathan Shaw said belonged to him and for which he charged the usual sum.

Hewitt said that the dog in question was one that had followed various members of the Mounted Patrol at different times that upon the day mentioned Mr. Shaw happened to see the dog on his veranda and not in the parlor as he had stated that he had put down dog taxes against his name. He told Mr. Shaw at the time that the dog did not belong to him and that he could take the beast away if he wanted to. Hewitt further stated that the dog was a dirty mongrel cur and that it was not likely he would harbor such an animal.

Judge De La Vergne said he believed the dog did not belong to Hewitt, but according to law if a man harbored a dog even for an hour he was liable to taxes.

Hewitt does not like the thing at all and has hired a lawyer who will appeal his case.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well it does. And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

VOLCANOES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Dr. Lyons Continues His Interesting Talk on Geology.

DR. DRESSLAR AND CYLINDERS.

Prof. Scott Talks Again of the Greeks—The Study of History. Relative Age of Various Volcanoes—Mauna Loa and Vesuvius.

At chapel yesterday the following announcements were made: A lecture this evening at 7:45 by Rev. S. Palmer, on "The Power of Personal Influence." Everybody welcome. It will be in the High School building, just at the close of Prof. Lyons' geology class. An excursion to Waianae, free to all members of the summer school and all teachers, by the courtesy of President Dillingham of the Oahu R. R., will take place Saturday at 1 p. m. Those who wish to go will please give their names this morning to Mr. F. W. Abbott.

Quite an extensive exhibit of map drawing, cardboard sewing, composition work, etc., from Napoosoo, adorns the bay window of the High School office.

The class in pedagogy in the afternoon considered apperception. Dr. Dresslar first held up a picture, which some teachers declared to be a rabbit, and others called a duck, the ears in one case becoming the bill in the other.

"Can you separate the ideas now? You see, then, what the mind gets from a picture even depends on what is already in the mind. Suppose I had a glass in each hand, one of water, the other full of nitric acid. Suppose that I pour water into each, will the combination be the same? Why not? Because what was in before was different. Every child knows something. What you teach is but added to that. Then what must you know first? What is already in the child's mind."

During the morning Dr. Dresslar had been asking various teachers to arrange in order of weight seven brass cylinders of different length. He now placed the results on the board. He also asked the relative weight of the largest and the smallest. The estimates were that the smallest was from two to seven times as heavy as the largest. In fact the cylinders were of exactly the same weight.

"What is the explanation? Simply this: Nature has been teaching us over and over that of two objects of similar material the larger will be heavier. Our expectation has been disappointed, and so we think the larger lighter."

In answer to a question: "Yes! I have tried it with a blind man, and others blindfolded. If they felt it so as to discover the size, the result was the same. Yes, if placed in the hand so that they could not discover the size they answered correctly. What does this prove? That what is already in the mind determines the result. Therefore, know the mind of the child."

In methodology the class discussed the chief purpose of history teaching. Some teachers thought that the learning of facts is the chief end; others morals and citizenship. Here the question was raised: "Will a man of perfect moral character be a good citizen?" The teachers are fond of debating. Algebra, geometry, history, methodology, nature study, all bear witness to talents evidently buried, for the most part, in country schools. We raise the question, Why not institute debating societies and allow this talent free vent? Anybody who can use this idea is welcome to it. But to resume, the question raised above was debated as long as Dr. Dresslar would allow, and then many were unsatisfied. Others yet thought the end to be sought in teaching history was the conduct of life, and others that it was the knowledge of good and evil. The latter noun brought out much opposition. Let the child learn, and learn to love the good. The evil will come soon enough, seemed to be the general sentiment.

On the whole the teachers agreed with the purpose enunciated the day before by Dr. Dresslar, i. e., the chief use of history for the child is to give it moral notions. In closing the discussion Dr. Dresslar said: "Don't take this because I say so. Think it out for yourself. Think of this: What will the effect be if I do so and so?"

Roman education, continued, was the starting point in Prof. Scott's history of education. The later Romans, led on by their numerous provinces, began to have the conception of universal brotherhood. Then Christianity came in and taught that man is immortal, and that we must obey the higher law. A higher ideal of individual arose. In spite of the extremes of monasticism and fasting and opposition to education, the germ was there, the equality of all men, the nobleness of man. If one was educated it was the right of the rest. Of course the progress was slow. But the tendency was there.

We pass rapidly over the Middle Ages. Alfred the Great studied, founded schools, and hoped to see the day when every man in his kingdom could read. Before his time, Charlemagne was much the same kind of a man, with a greater kingdom to rule.

But in all this time there is little meat for us. About the fifteenth century there was a revival of ancient learning, the "humanities," as they were called, Latin and Greek.

As there are to be lectures, I understand, on the great names between, I shall skip, tomorrow, to Locke."

Volcanoes, continued, was Dr. Lyons' subject.

"The relative age of our volcanoes was first, Kilauea is very young, has

built no mountain yet. Mauna Loa is older, but gives us an eruption about once in ten years not second to any in the world. Hualalai has broken out in the last hundred years, and can hardly be considered extinct. The next one in age is more difficult to pick out. Is it Mauna Kea or Haleakala? From the fresh lava, probably the latter is the younger. There must have been an eruption within three hundred years at the outside. It is strange we have no traditions on the point. Lanai and Kahoolawe are probably next. Judging by the slowness of erosion. But they are small, and so it is uncertain. Kohala, West Maui and West Molokai are next and about the same age.

"East Molokai is older, but about the same as East Oahu. Waianae and Kauai are the oldest.

"Still, there are evidences of comparatively recent eruptions on all the islands. While the ravines here are at least 100,000 years old, and those in Waianae older, yet there is lava here at the base of some of the mountains that can hardly be older than 1,000 years.

"Will they be renewed? Probably. Can we tell when? Not certainly, but Mauna Loa and Mount Etna have always had their heavy eruptions, as far as history shows, within a few months of each other. In fact there seems to be a unanimity in the action of all the volcanoes on earth that suggests a common cause. A coincidence between sun spots and heavy rains on the one hand and volcanic activity on the other. It is easy to see the connection of the rains. The rains furnish water for the vapor which causes the eruption. The connection of sun spots is not so easily explained.

"As we have seen, rock is formed in two ways—by igneous and by sedimentary action. Igneous action builds up. We see this in volcanoes. But that is comparatively slight. The great work is done in the raising of mountain systems by the wrinkling of the earth's crust. On the other hand, the atmosphere and the ocean tear down. If they alone were at work the earth would be only a low plain just above the ocean.

"The old definition of a volcano was a burning mountain. The trouble with this is that it is never burning, and not always a mountain. There are three kinds of volcanoes—the lava cones, either flat like Mauna Loa when the lava runs over in quantities and vesicular, or steep like Cotopaxi and Quilava, where the lava runs out in small streams and not very fluid. Second, cinder cones, usually small, sort of blow holes, and having a crater on top. Third, tuff cones, when there is much water and much steam is formed, carrying out finely divided rock and depositing it in a sedimentary way.

"You can illustrate the lava formation to your classes by making plaster of paris into a thin paste, building up a crater with clay or putty, and pouring the lava in. The plaster should be tinted with red earth or lamp black. Clean out your crater after an eruption and it will be ready for another.

"For a cinder cone, sprinkle sand through a large pepper box in different tints, one after another. It will form a sort of irregular stratification.

"To tell whether rock is igneous or sedimentary, look at the crystals; they are igneous, while bands are found only in sedimentary rock.

"To study a mountain, first see if it is regular, when it will be volcanic; or irregular, when it will probably be the remains of a wrinkle in the crust. Next find out the material, which you can do by examining the sides of the ravines."

TEACHERS' SPORT.

Will Challenge a League Team to a Match Game.

Who says that the summer school of teachers are not in it? Well, they completed their match yesterday, joined forces and will now challenge one of the league teams to a fight to the death. In the finishing three innings yesterday Pat Gleason and W. Wood of the First Regiment team took the places of Nalpo and Meheula in the "All Others" team, and "Moses" the place of Kaluakini on the Maui team. The "Maui" made six runs and the "All Others" two runs, which made a total of 14 to 6 in favor of the "Maui."

As soon as the game was completed the two teams got together and appointed Kanewalu captain of the following team, picked from the ranks of the two: Meheula, pitcher; A. N. Wolcott, catcher; Kanewalu, center field; Charles King, right field; S. Kellinoo, left field; Kaluakini, first base; Osmer Abbott, second base; J. Cook, third base; A. Beers, short stop. One of the league teams will be challenged today.

From 3:30 to 5 p. m. today the summer school team will play a practice game with the First Regiment.

CAMP HAWAII.

Pioneer Party From Hawaii Visit Yosemite Falls.

Since the 10th of July the Sentinel Hotel grove, fronting the Yosemite Falls and on the river bank, has been the camping place of the members of Camp Hawaii. Tomorrow they will break camp and leave for Oakland their present home. This is the pioneer party from the Hawaiian Islands to visit Yosemite as a party. Some members of the camp are from other places, but most of them are from the ocean-kissed shores of far-off and fair Hawaii. They have grand and wonderful scenery in their native home—pretty, picturesque, silvan—but they have no Yosemite there, and they say so. They know there is but one Yosemite, and they have enjoyed its wonders the past nearly three weeks. Above their grounds and beside our Stars and Stripes hangs the banner of the new Republic of the Sea. "And we hope some day to exchange it for our Stars and Stripes," remarked one of the party. Camp Hawaii consists of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cooke, Chas. M. Cooke Jr., Clarence H. Cooke, Theo. A. Cooke, Miss Alice T. Cooke, Richard A. Cooke, George P. Cooke, Wm. R. Castle, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Miss Nellie M. Lowrey, Frederick D. Lowrey, Sherward M. Lowrey, Allan J. Lowrey and

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Miss Helen S. Lowrey, all of Honolulu; Mrs. M. Howard and Miss Tilda Materson of Oakland; Joseph Brown, of Houston, Texas, who left about a week ago, and Frank Beto, chef, Japan.

NEW COFFEE COMPANY.

McStocker and Morgan's Plantation is Now South Kona Coffee Co.

Large Tract in Best Part of Kona. Output Last Season 250 Bags. Improvements Contemplated.

Articles of incorporation were issued yesterday to the South Kona Coffee Company with the following gentlemen as officers:

President, F. B. McStocker; Vice-President, Wm. H. Hoogs; Treasurer, James F. Morgan; Secretary, Frank Hustace; Auditor, W. George Ashley. The capitalization is \$50,000 full paid and there is no stock for sale. The property consists of 2600 acres of the best coffee land in Kona, located at Kallohiki, Hookena, Hawaii. One hundred acres is under cultivation now and the output last crop was 250 bags.

The plantation was originally owned and operated by J. F. Morgan and F. B. McStocker and managed by J. M. Davis, but as the demand upon the time of the owners grew they decided to incorporate and divide the burden. Running from the center of the plantation to Hookena landing is one of the finest roads in all Hawaii, so that the difficulties in shipping the crop or transporting material is not greater than is experienced by the average Honolulu merchant in delivering his goods.

The present machinery on the plantation consists of pulpers, hullers and such other articles as are needed on a plantation of this size, but there is some more extensive machinery including a separator ordered from the coast and expected here within the next sixty days. The buildings consist of manager's house, coffee house, drying house, water tanks and laborers' quarters. Before the company was incorporated there were 15 laborers and 1 overseer employed, but as it is the intention of the company to at once extend the operations this number will be increased.

The plantation has been in operation for the past four years and the output has been handled by Mr. Morgan for the local market. The average price for the last crop was 19 cents a pound. Mr. Morgan leaves by the Hall this morning to give directions for work planned and to attend to such other matters as may require his attention.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

Government Will Mail Proposition to a New York Expert.

By the Australia on Saturday a proposition to Dr. Herring, a celebrated consulting engineer of New York city, for him to come here and make plans and specifications and furnish estimates for a complete sewerage system for Honolulu will be mailed.

During F. S. Dodge's visit to New York he met Mr. Waring, Superintendent of the garbage system there, as well as Dr. Herring, and from them he obtained much information relative to sewerage systems. Mr. Waring, when spoken to on the subject, said it would be impossible for him to come here, but he would select a man for the work. Dr. Herring, however, who is one of the best known experts in the United States was willing to come provided the remuneration is satisfactory.

The appropriation for the preliminary work on the system is \$10,000, and a portion of that will be expended in paying Dr. Herring for his services. On the ground, he can tell just what system is best adapted to the conditions of the city, and he will be competent to approximate the cost.

He has not been in correspondence with the Government, so that it will be several weeks before it will become known whether he will accept the offer.

TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

John Cassidy is Presented With a Large Crayon Picture.

John Cassidy, former superintendent of the Mutual Telephone Company, was a surprised and very much affected man when at about noon Tuesday, a committee from the employees of that company called at his home and presented him with a life-size picture of himself and wife, newly done by J. J. Williams, the photographer, and on loan, in a handsome frame.

Mr. Cassidy thought the boys had just come to call on him and luncheon being on the table, he said, "Come

along and eat boys." Upon entering the parlor and finding the picture he showed signs of great surprise.

The picture was lifted and upon it was found a card with the following words and names:

To Mr. John Cassidy, as a token of esteem after years of service together from Charles Crane, Henry Crane, Charles Hayes, J. J. Jackson, Kale, Aona, Charles Spencer, Tom Holstein, Charles Cash, M. Johnson, M. Hopkins, John Crowder, Louis Castino, Joe Castino, Iola Keakahi, Employees of the Mutual Telephone Company.

COURT NOTES.

Some Probate Matters and a Water Case Settled.

It has been suggested that Shaw for placing him under arrest and asking him to pay taxes when they had already been paid. Defendant asks that the case be postponed until the 18th, owing to the absence of Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, who is a material witness in the case.

P. M. Pahukula, defendant in injunction proceedings brought by J. A. Maguire, has been cited to appear in court on September 7th and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Vito N. Baker and Eliza K. Baker, minors, have filed answer in equity suit brought by Elizabeth Booth. Chas. H. Rose has filed an amended declaration in suit for ejectment which he has begun against Yoshimura, Chock Tong and others.

In the water controversy between Wong Leong et al and W. G. Irwin, the Supreme Court has issued a decree dismissing plaintiff's complaint, and orders clerk to assess costs of court, to be divided and paid by contending parties.

In the ejectment suit by G. K. Kalopahia against Kuna, counsel agrees that case may be tried any time after the close of the present term, upon receipt of twenty-four hours' notice.

Sentence is suspended in the case of The Republic vs. H. G. Froeber, charged with violating the law relative to the sale of liquors. Defendant plead guilty. William H. McGowan, administrator of the estate of Martha A. McGowan, has filed his accounts showing receipts to be \$1,771.80; disbursements, \$1,771.78.

Off for the Coast.

The following people are booked to leave for San Francisco on the O. S. S. Australia, Saturday: H. Gorman, J. S. Muirhead, J. Ludvigsen and son, Miss R. Jewell, Mrs. J. C. McStay, C. B. Wells, wife and daughter, Miss Magie Schuman and two children, Miss Magie Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peacock and four children, Mrs. W. A. Wall, Miss A. M. Paris, J. Grace, Gustave Schuman, J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Miss Deacon, L. B. Kerr and family, Mrs. E. J. Duffy, Mrs. P. H. Henton, A. R. Meacock, E. Halstead and wife, A. M. Melis and wife, B. Topmoller, Dr. J. M. Topmoller, F. J. Lowrey, W. E. Beckwith, C. J. Falk, J. H. Schnack, J. A. Munroe and wife, Miss Cliff, Mrs. W. Cliff, P. Cliff, Mrs. M. M. Bucknam, Miss G. Ballard, J. A. Scott, H. K. Hyde and wife, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Colonel A. B. Brown, Mrs. John Ballard and F. Ballard.

Mountain Fire.

People along Nuuanu valley were very much troubled last night about a bright fire up on Waolani just Ewa of the Electric Light Station. The fire started in the morning down near the Waolani gulch and burned for quite a space down toward the sea, afterwards spreading up toward the Kamehameha teacher's shed. At a late hour last night the fire was still burning and had reached the other side of the mountain. "Central" was bothered with questions of "Where's the fire?" all night.

H. J. Rhodes Out.

Acting under instructions from Minister King, who is President of the Bureau of Agriculture, Commissioner Marsden yesterday notified H. J. Rhodes, superintendent of the nursery, that his services were not required. The Commissioner gave Mr. Rhodes reasonable time to vacate the premises. The action is said to be the wish of a majority of the cabinet. No reasons were given for Mr. Rhodes' removal beyond an unofficial statement that he was not satisfactory to persons who visited the nursery in quest of plants.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sam Parker and his daughter, Miss Helen, will leave for Hawaii on the W. G. Hall today.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned from a tour of Hawaii yesterday.

J. F. Brown will leave on Friday for a tour of Maui. His object is to investigate the possibilities of coffee at Nahi.

Cecil Brown and wife will leave for San Francisco on the Australia on Saturday and will return by the same steamer.

The S. S. Australia will sail for San Francisco on Saturday, the 14th, at 4 p. m. For particulars apply to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Paul Neumann was removed from San Francisco to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Massen, at San Rafael, on August 3.

The Chinese Times in its latest issue, speaks of the "Woman in Black" as a devil of whom all orthodox Chinamen should beware.

Mr. W. L. Howard, late of Stockton, Cal., arrived by the Australia to take charge of the Business Department of the Oahu College.

At a meeting of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was unanimously voted to request the General Conference to return Rev. H. W. Perk to this pastorate for next year.

An informal reception to Professor Dresslar was given at the High School building last night. Over fifty people were present, among the number being teachers attending the summer school,

Rev. Alex Mackintosh, Professor Lyons and others. A short program of music was one of the features of the evening.

On account of the illness of her husband in San Francisco Mrs. Paul Neumann will leave for that place by the Australia Saturday.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company are agents for the Ladies' Tribune in Honolulu which has and always will place the ladies wherever they may be found.

Three Japanese were sent up from Ewa yesterday morning to be put in Oahu jail to serve a sentence received for assault and battery upon a plantation luna at the plantation.

Miss Stansbury who is recommended by the Board of Education to succeed Miss Brewer at the High School, has been a teacher in Napa and Alameda. She arrived here on the Archer two weeks ago.

The latest saying of Peter Lee of the Volcano House is: "Kilauea is working herself into a fit, and the prospects are good for the fit." The largest number at the Volcano House during the present activity was fifty.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock left for Kauai on the Iwawani yesterday. It is thought that he took the trip on account of the trouble among the Iahou plantation Japanese spoken of in yesterday morning's Advertiser.

Beginning with the last trip of the Australia this year, December 18th, a five days' stay will be made in San Francisco and a nine days' stay at this port each time. This will make connections with outward and homeward bound steamers to the Colonies.

In military headquarters it is believed that Lieut. Coyne will succeed Captain Good at the head of Company E. Sergeant Moore will probably be made Lieutenant to succeed Coyne. Captain Camara and two privates in B Co. are applicants for a lieutenantcy.

President Dole, accompanied by Geo. C. Potter, left for Maui on the Claudine yesterday afternoon, to be gone a fortnight. The band was on the wharf to play at the departure of the Claudine, and as that steamer passed out into the channel the shore battery saluted.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come so quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1 cure live, ill, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WATTS, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, Plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALLA LUCY HAYSLEND, and FREDERICK H. HAYSLEND, her husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation, WALTER H. HAYSLEND, LUCY T. HAYSLEND, FREDERICK H. HAYSLEND, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSLEND, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSLEND, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1895, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliolani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu, located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Milani and Queen Streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet, on west side of the Opera House 125 feet, on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 70 feet, on Milani Street 2nd feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street, thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet, thence from Queen Street to King Street 252.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing a area of 169 1/2 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the

homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1892, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keuenehau to W. M. Gibson dated Jan 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, April 1, C. A. 8315 and in Royal Patent 5396, L. C. A. 64288, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

Also All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui.

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekuanani mentioned in deed of Emma Halekuanani and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kila Nahaolele to W. M. Gibson, dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

Also: "All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5897 1/10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7098, and in deed from L. Halekuanani, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahou, containing 829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dommus, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3623, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihiue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1875, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealahou to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealahou to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 320.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Umanu Pashao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8536, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2905, containing 32 1/10 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaka and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 18, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10138, containing 7 7/10 acres, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 18, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4768 conveyed by Kelihiue and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, fol

GENIAL JOSEPH TALKS OF LABOR.

Advocates Contract System Be-
cause of Conditions.

NOT ENOUGH MEN FOR DEMAND.

Not Particular as to Nationality—Dan-
gers of Strike With Free Labor.
Coffee Men May Lose Everything
When at Mercy of Laborers, Etc.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture is again at his desk after a six weeks tour of the Island of Hawaii most of which was done on foot. While away he visited nearly all of the coffee plantations and gave advice as to the methods of planting and cultivating the coffee berry. He also arranged with homesteaders and others regarding the planting of various kinds of seeds which he will furnish them.

Asked regarding his utterances on the subject of contract labor, reported in the Hilo Tribune and commented upon in this paper, Mr. Marsden said: "I seem to have been either misquoted in Hilo or misunderstood by your paper and the impression has consequently gone abroad that I have been tramping over Hawaii telling people that they must have contract Asiatic labor or go broke. It is a mistaken idea. I do not care whether the labor is Asiatic or white, or what the nationality is, but the men, poor men and rich, who have invested their money in coffee land must have some guarantee that their all is not going to be swept away from them when picking time comes for the first crop.

"I did not wish to be understood as saying planters must import their pickers from China or Japan. I don't care where they get their labor from; if it can be found in Honolulu, let them come here and get it—come six months ahead of time and contract with them for the work. Without a contract, what guarantee have they that the men will be on hand? These islands have not a superabundance of labor, if they had there would be no necessity for the numerous arrivals we are having by every vessel. If the laborers are not under contract, then the planter is at their mercy, and he can be made to pay whatever the laborer demands to harvest his crops. Unless they are under contract there is nothing to prevent their going on strike at the most inopportune moment.

"Suppose the laborers on sugar plantations were not under contract, and when the time arrived for cutting they would lay down their knives and quit—what relief would we have? None. Well, it is almost identically the same with the man who plants coffee. The difference is that with the coffee planter the loss in most instances would fall upon one man, while with sugar it would be on a company.

"When there is a sufficient number of laborers on the islands, no matter what the nationality, to supply all the demands and have a surplus beside, then, and not until then, will the planter be independent. I am as much in favor of free labor as any one in the country but I do not believe it is practical now for the reasons I have given. Co-operative labor on coffee plantations will hardly answer because the conditions are so different from a sugar plantation. Labor is not required as continuously as in cultivating cane. One man might be able to do the work during certain seasons while it would require a half dozen at others. When they are most needed is when they are apt to strike work. In Oolaa and Kona labor is scarce today, they haven't enough, really to do the work required.

"You may say for me that I favor contract labor any nationality simply because the supply in this country is not sufficient to put the planter on an independent basis. When there are enough people on the islands able to do the work required and willing to do it without being under contract but at a rate which will allow conducting plantations at a profit then abolish the contract system.

KAU RAIN GOD.

Said to Possess the Power of Bring-
ing On Downpours.

Recent Encounter With an Old Hag
Superstition of Natives About
the God Near Kanihiki.

The absence of rain in the Kau district has set people wondering if there is not some method other than rains, explosives in the air which might prove efficient in the matter of calling down much needed waters from the skies. They have searched in the old books on their library shelves and consulted the kahunas for help and have found that the other day they succeeded in getting some solution to the problem which if things go as they are reported to be will result in reports by the next steamer from Hawaii of rains that have flooded the country and set up an opposition.

A few days ago one of the natives of the Kau district was seen by a party of about twenty men, who were on their way to the Kau district, in the mountains of the Kau district. They were seen by a party of about twenty men, who were on their way to the Kau district, in the mountains of the Kau district. They were seen by a party of about twenty men, who were on their way to the Kau district, in the mountains of the Kau district.

of her senses and watching for the ill-
max of her unanny proceedings.

It began to grow dusk and the plan-
tation man not wishing to be left alone
in such a dismal place with such a per-
son at last made up his mind to ad-
dress her which he did in a rather
shaky manner as follows:

Old lady what are you doing out
here in this dismal place performing
such queer acts?

Her answer came slowly but distinct-
ly. I am of an age that knows none
of your kind and my practices are be-
yond the comprehension of such as
yourself but let me tell you that by
your rude interference you have spoilt
all my work and sent the Rain God
flying toward his home beyond the
skies. I am only a feeble woman and
cannot punish you, but remember that
through your indiscretion you have
brought on a drought which was just
beginning and which it was in my
power to avert. Go! I will have no
more of you. Remember that a dry
spell is upon this district and the grass
trees and cane will die on all hands.
And so disappeared the shriveled old
woman laughing fiendishly as she skip-
ped over the ground toward the hills
leaving the plantation man in a maze of
bewilderment.

There is a popular superstition with
the natives in the district of Kau that
if a person makes a pilgrimage to this
Rain God which has been seen by a
very few people and whips it with an
ohelo branch there will be a down-
pour of rain.

About a year ago a prominent Hawa-
ian lawyer of Honolulu and Prince
Albert, wanted to make a visit to it
and there was a rivalry to see who
would reach it first. The lawyer, of
course, was winner.

After placing a bottle of gin on the
head of the god, he administered to it
a sound thrashing with ohelo branches
and then departed for home.

It is claimed that Prince Albert had
hardly reached the place when the rain
came down in torrents so great that he
had to postpone his visit for several
days.

It was suggested by a kamaaina later
that had Albert but possessed the good
sense to smother the bottle of gin away
he might have prevented such weeping
of the skies and saved himself from an
outward drenching.

HILO BUDGET.

Some Activity Shown at the
Volcano.

Visitors to the Crater—New Man-
ager for Hilo Tribune—Reco-
mmendations on Dr. Bond.

[From the Hilo Tribune.]

HILO (Hawaii), Aug. 8.—The latest
from the volcano, Friday, 5 p. m., states
that the lake is rapidly increasing in
size, the fire is very fierce and fountains
are playing all day and night. Quite a
number of people have been at the vol-
cano, who pronounce the scene to be
the grandest ever witnessed in their
lifetime. Mr. Lee has faith in his sover-
eign lady and says she will keep up
her fiery festival for a long time to
come.

The following action, reported to the
Trustees of the Hilo Boarding School
by a committee appointed for this pur-
pose, was unanimously adopted at a
meeting held on Monday, July 27, 1896.

Since it has pleased our Heavenly
Father to remove from this earthly life
our most esteemed and venerable asso-
ciate the Reverend Elias Bond, D. D.
of Kohala who has been a Trustee of
the Hilo Boarding School during the
last fifty-five years, we desire to put on
record our deep sense of personal loss,
as well as of that which has befallen
the school.

"The oldest members of the Board
have not forgotten the Boys' School in
Kohala, where he carefully and thor-
oughly fitted so many boys to enter the
Hilo Boarding School from year to
year when instruction was imparted in
the Hawaiian language and the higher
branches were taught.

"In counsel he was eminently wise,
judicious and practical, and his gifts
to the funds of the school were gener-
ous.

"To the family and near friends of
our departed comrade we offer our
heartfelt sympathy and the Secretary
is hereby directed to transmit to them
this expression of the sense of the loss
which we have sustained, and our sor-
row with them in their bereavement.

"CHAS. H. WETMORE,
"C. W. HILL."

There was an accident aboard the S.
S. Hawaii last Monday while she was in
port that resulted in the death of a
Kanaka seaman named George. The
men were at work when a block fell
on the unfortunate man fracturing his
skull and breaking a leg in two differ-
ent places. At the time of the accident
the man was unconscious for some time,
which made his companions believe he
was dead. The flag on the Hawaii was
placed at half mast. When Dr. W. L.
Moore arrived aboard the steamer he
found that the man was only uncon-
scious resulting from the fearful shock
he had sustained. Dr. Moore attended
to the man's injuries. The unfortunate
man appeared on the road to recovery
until Friday when he had a relapse
and died shortly afterwards.

Mr. E. D. Sparrow of San Francisco
arrived in Hilo last Thursday by the
ship Roderick Dhu. This gentleman has
come to Hilo to take the business man-
agement of the Hilo Tribune.

The Oolaa mill stopped grinding for
the season this week. The crop exceed-
ed the expectations of the most sagacious.
Next years crop will be larger still.

It is always gratifying to receive tele-
grams for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the
endorsement is from a physician it is
valuable. There is no more sure
remedy for effective remedy than
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-
rhoea Remedy. It is the only medicine
that can be used in all cases of Colic,
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TRANSFERRED BY TREASURER BOWEN

The Government Bonds Held by
Education Board.

NOT COMPULSORY IN THE LAW.

Many Changes Made Among the Teachers—New Appointments Made. Transfers in Outer Districts—Miss Brewer Succeeded by Miss Stansbury.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education held yesterday there were present President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott and W. A. Bowen.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Minister Cooper reported the following recommendations of the teachers' committee, which were all adopted:

That Mrs. J. N. Bell be appointed to take the place left vacant by Miss Mary Atkins at Alakaea.

That David Kanewai be transferred to Kapaemahu with a raise of salary.

That S. W. Meheula be appointed to Molokai, Kauai, in place of B. Brightwell, transferred.

That Michael Freitas be appointed to Papakou in place of Mary Tora.

That Keaistu Mahlum be appointed to Mana, Kauai.

That William Waipo be appointed to Olowahu in place of D. Kanewai, transferred.

That Mrs. Patton be appointed to the new Halawa, Hawaii, school.

That Matthew Hoonani be appointed principal at Kipahulu in place of Rosecrans, transferred.

That Miss Lizzie McCriston be appointed to Kamalo, Molokai.

That J. C. Lenhart be appointed principal of Kalaea school, Hawaii, and that William Lutera be appointed assistant.

That Mrs. McStay be engaged at a certain salary to take the place assigned to her.

That Miss Stansbury be appointed in the High School in place of Miss M. Brewer, resigned.

That Mrs. Rosecrans be offered a salary at Lahaina.

That T. P. Harris be transferred from Spreckelsville to the Royal School, as vice principal.

That Miss Cora Henneghan be given the principalship of Maemae school, Honolulu.

That Miss Alice Winter be appointed as teacher at Ookala, beginning with September 1st, 1896.

That Miss Tanner be given the three weeks extra leave of absence already asked for.

W. A. Bowen presented the following report of the Finance Committee in regard to the transfer of Hawaiian Government bonds by the Department of Public Instruction to the General Treasury in the Department of Finance.

"It was my purpose in referring to committee the transfer of Hawaiian Government bonds to the General Treasury, as proposed, merely to get before the Department of Public Instruction in clear, specific form an exact statement of what was being transferred.

Secretary Rodgers had prepared a schedule of the bonds in question, but the said schedule was not at hand for reference. Hence it seemed desirable to defer action until a comparison of the bonds with the schedule had taken place, and the latter thus become fully verified. This has been done. I have examined the bonds, their dates, numbers, amounts, time due, rate of interest and amounts of overdue interest, and have to state the schedule as prepared by Secretary Rodgers is correct.

"In total the bonds amount to \$14,100, and the overdue interest amounts to \$3,138, making a full amount of present transfer, suggested and recommended by Minister Cooper, of \$17,238, to which could be added, I suppose, the interest yet to accrue.

"Upon looking up our authority to make the transfer proposed, I find that the language used is not in any manner mandatory.

"Also I find no reference to compensation; hence it would seem to be entirely within our discretion whether to transfer or not.

"The possession of bonds enabled the old Board of Education to obtain benefits, such as the purchase of the Emma street property for High School, and the question arises whether the holding of the bonds may not in like manner be of some advantage to the Department. If it is impossible, then there can be no object in keeping them, and the sooner the transfer is made the better.

"Respectfully submitted.

"WILLIAM A. BOWEN."

Upon the motion of W. A. Bowen the Board voted that the bonds be surrendered at once, as explained in the report of the Finance Committee.

Board adjourned at 4 p. m.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the same man, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about.

And people did wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from the

man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbors and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fullness around the sides. My stomach always felt burning hot, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it.

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and could not move a yard without help.

"I suffered so with mere pain that I could not lie in bed, and for over twelve months I never had my clothes off.

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it.

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicine did me no good, and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me.

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me.

"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare, the chemist, in Fold Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed.

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. I can now walk for miles, and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvelous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No word of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion, and the attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Siegel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

MAKING THE BLIND SEE.

Partially Successful Experiment by an Electrician.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Walter W. Felts, an electrician and inventor from California, now living in this city, is to make a determined effort to earn the million dollars offered by Charles Rouss to any one who will cure him of blindness.

Mr. Felts suggests electrical treatment by means of a primary battery of his own invention. Experiments have been made on John F. Martin, the blind young man who has consented to act as Rouss' substitute for the purpose, and the results achieved in a few days have awakened hope in the millionaire's breast. It is said that Martin is very slowly, but surely recovering the use of his eyes. Mr. Felts' theory is that with his battery he can apply electricity in such form to diseased optic nerves as to fully restore their usefulness. He claims that his battery of four cells is not subject to polarization and does not transmit impurities in the passage of the current through the brain, by which alone the optical nerves can be effectively reached. In explaining his process and apparatus to-day Mr. Felts said:

"It has rarely been believed by electricians that a perfect voltage and amperage with a steady current could be obtained with a primary battery, but I have demonstrated this. My cells are six inches by eight inches in size. The properties of the fluids in the cells are my secret, and I have not yet obtained patents on them. I cured my wife of paralysis of the nerves of the jaw, and I think I can do the same thing with the optic nerve. I used a stronger current on the jaw than I dare use with the eye, as it must pass through the brain. As yet the highest current I have given Martin has been nearly ten volts and fifteen amperes."

This process of electricity was applied to John F. Martin to-day. Martin is about twenty-six years of age. When he was led into the room it was seen that his eyes were wide open, but he was almost absolutely sightless. Nine years ago his vision began to fail, and

to-day he can distinguish a figure in strong light only as a vague shadow. Before treating the blind man, Mr. Felts attached the ends of two wires connecting with his cells to a small incandescent lamp of eight candle power, which is just half the size of the ordinary electric light. This immediately glowed with great brilliancy. Martin then sat in a chair, and two sponge remitters having been attached to the battery, were applied at either side of the head, just above and slightly forward of the ear. Martin says he felt a slight stinging feeling at the places of contact and tingling of the nerves within his head. He also said he saw flashes of light before his eyes. This, Mr. Felts argued, proved that the optic nerve was not dead, but merely paralyzed.

Each application extends over an hour, and the patient is treated twice a day. Were it possible to apply a higher amperage through the brain, Mr. Felts says he could cure Martin in two weeks. As it is he is confident the young man's sight will be restored in as many months.

To Replace the Monowai.

It is given out that the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand is having a new steamer built to replace the Monowai in the American mail service. An order has been placed with Denny Brothers of Dumbarton for a 16-knot boat. She is to be 350 feet long, 44 feet beam and 34 feet depth of hold. She is to be fitted with all the latest appliances, and will have a gross capacity of 4,700 tons. She will have accommodations for 250 saloon and 150 steerage passengers. The company is building a number of other boats for the Australian trade.—San Francisco Examiner.

Across the Ocean in a Rowboat.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The rowboat Fox, containing the Swedish sailors Frank Harbo and George Samuelson, who started from New York on June 6th, with the intention of rowing to Havre, France, arrived at Sicily Island today. Both the occupants of the small craft were in good health.

WOODEN MUD

Sounds queer, but of course we mean the wooden mud and chain guards appertaining and belonging to

"The Ladies' Tribune"

Which by the way, is not a paper or a periodical, but a BICYCLE intended for the use of ladies only, and is similar to our Model G Tribune of last season, except that the tubing is of larger diameter, and that it embodies all the improvements in detail of '96, including the

Cycloidal Sprocket.

It would be impossible, however, to show the advantages of this sprocket on paper, nearly as clearly as they can be demonstrated by examining its actual working in connection with a chain. The object of this sprocket is to remove useless friction and cause the chain to drive as freely as the running of ball bearings. The Ladies' Tribune is made with either Hartford or Dunlop tires. They have an unsurpassed tout ensemble and the weight, complete with detachable brake and guards, 23 1-2 pounds. The price is only \$110.

We have just received a shipment of these beauties ex "Australia" and offer them for inspection.

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AGENTS.

Have You a Horse?

IF YOU HAVE,

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OAK-TANNED : : : HAND-MADE

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Looks Well, Is Strong, and Never Wears Out

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
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DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

E. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juiciness and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD

stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS

BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR

of CHLORODYNE, that the whole

story of the defendant Freeman was de-

liberately untrue, and he regretted to say it

had been sworn to. See The Times, July

13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN

of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refresh-

ing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and

INVIGORATES the nervous system when

exhausted. Is the Great Specific for

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London,

report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and

dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Cal-

cutta, states: "Two doses completely

cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,

Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,

Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense

Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many

Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chloro-

dyne bears on the Government Stamp the

name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis

Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d.

and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD-
HOLDING COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale
throughout the world and its inestimable value
claims its great worth.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a

trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam

of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY.

Its large sale throughout the world and its inestimable value

claims its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "The Powell, Blackfriars Road,"

London, on the Government Stamp

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER-

ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS

TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS

THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND

AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

REGATTA AFTER THE OLD SCHOOL.

Committee Met Yesterday and
Perfected Plans

MONEY PRIZES TO BE OFFERED

No Championship Races This Year.
Swimming and Diving Races by
Hawaiians—Committee to Wait on
Business Men—Funds Necessary.

The regatta committee of the Hawaiian Rowing Association met in the office of W. C. Parke early yesterday afternoon and decided upon an outline for a program which will be perfected at a meeting to be held this afternoon, and at other meetings to come in the near future.

The committee decided first of all that the regatta should be patterned after those old time events held during the reign of King Kalakaua, this in their minds being what the people are looking for and what they will enjoy most.

The course decided on will have its beginning at a point off the Pacific Mail wharf and opposite the Boat Club houses, where lovers of aquatic sports may have a good chance to see the most exciting parts of any race—the beginning, and more particularly the end.

The prizes will all be in cash, a thing that will undoubtedly tickle the feelings of many of the aspirants for honors in the field of aquatic sports. A committee will be appointed today to canvass the town to see which of the business houses are willing to give the most for the promotion of healthy and manly sports in Honolulu.

The championship races will have no place in the proposed races of September, but a year from that time they will take place with extra vim.

The committee agreed that the following races should be on the 19th of September program:

First and second class yacht races, sailing and six-paddle canoe races, swimming, diving and tub races, tug-of-war between two shore boats, whale-boat race, four-oared, three-quarter-mile straight away shell race from the fish market out into the channel, and may be one or two others.

THE MOSQUITO'S TOOL BOX

A Subject of Contemporaneous Human Interest.

The toolbox of the mosquito, says the Detroit Tribune, is really a wonderful concern, and contains no less than six distinct instruments of torture. These include two lances of the most delicate pattern, a spear with a double-barbed head, a needle or drill of exquisite fineness, a saw that surpasses anything made by the hands of man, and a pump whose exquisite fineness and perfect pattern make it one of the marvels of nature.

When a mosquito starts to draw blood he does so in a scientific way. Before anything further is said, "be" must be corrected, for all stinging mosquitoes are of the female gender only. She takes her double-headed spear, then, and jabs it in the flesh, then unloosens one of the lances from her toolbox and inserts it in the wound and proceeds to cut a hole for the insertion of the delicate suction pump. If the hole is not large enough the saw is brought into action and a slit is taken out of the side.

There are about thirty varieties of mosquitoes in the United States. The eggs are long, oval objects, and are deposited on the water in masses, and stick together in such an adhesive way that you might pour tons of water over them and they would still retain their hold on one another. They assume a boat-like shape, concave about, a sort of miniature lifeboat, so constructed that no capsizing can take place.

In a few days the eggs hatch and the larvae drop into the water, head downward. As the mosquito is an air-breathing insect, you would naturally think it would drown, with its head submerged in this helpless way but nature has provided it with a curious and useful air tube, projecting from one side of the tail, so that when it wishes to breathe it lifts its tail and draws air through the special tube. Meantime it goes floating over the water biting at all kinds of refuse with its long snapping jaws.

Next Mrs. Mosquito turns a somersault, and could now pose as the skeleton woman in a dime museum so thin and delicate is she, not to say transparent. The tail grows quickly into a double paddle, used in sculling over the water. After skimming about for a month the wings begin to grow and Mrs. Mosquito is ready to enter the great stage of her existence.

BIG 16-INCH GUN

A Washington D. C. correspondent writes: The greatest gun ever made in America is to be completed soon at the Watervliet Arsenal, New York.

For years the chief of ordnance of the army has been seeking permission to build a rifle of 16 inches caliber. The funds have never been forthcoming until this year, and General Hatcher has at once invited bids from the Pennsylvania foundries for supplying the great steel forgings for the big weapon.

It will take at least three years before this type of gun is assembled and ready for trial and there will have to be a thorough test of the weapon before a choice of like caliber can be made. No American foundry has the equipment upon to furnish, for the gun must be made in one piece and the barrel must be of one piece.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey Published
Every Monday.

DAY	TIME	TEMP.	WIND	SEA	MOON
Mon	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Tues	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Wed	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Thurs	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Friday	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	TIME	TEMP.	WIND	SEA	MOON
Mon	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Tues	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Wed	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Thurs	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00
Friday	12:00	70.00	SE 5.00	67	W 5.00

First quarter of moon August 15th, at 10th 51m. a.m.
The tide and moon phase is given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.
The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12 m. (noon) and 12 p.m. (midnight) Green which Time, which is 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for
from S. Francisco San Francisco or
or Vancouver Vancouver:

1896.	On or About	1896.	On or About
Belgic	Aug. 15	Australia	Aug. 15
Warrimoo	Aug. 16	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 16
Monowai	Aug. 27	Alameda	Aug. 20
Coptic	Sept. 2	Gaelic	Aug. 20
Australia	Sept. 4	Miowera	Aug. 24
Rio Janeiro	Sept. 10	Australia	Sept. 9
Miowera	Sept. 16	Doric	Sept. 16
Alameda	Sept. 24	Mariposa	Sept. 17
Peking	Sept. 28	Warrimoo	Sept. 24
Australia	Sept. 28	China	Sept. 25
Doric	Oct. 7	Australia	Oct. 3
Warrimoo	Oct. 10	Peru	Oct. 12
Mariposa	Oct. 22	Monowai	Oct. 15
Belgic	Oct. 24	Coptic	Oct. 20
Australia	Oct. 26	Australia	Oct. 28
Peru	Nov. 2	Miowera	Oct. 24
Australia	Nov. 16	Gaelic	Nov. 6
Miowera	Nov. 16	Alameda	Nov. 12
Monowai	Nov. 19	Peking	Nov. 16
Rio Janeiro	Nov. 19	Australia	Nov. 21
Gaelic	Nov. 28	Warrimoo	Nov. 24
Australia	Dec. 11	China	Dec. 2
Doric	Dec. 16	Mariposa	Dec. 10
Warrimoo	Dec. 16	Belgic	Dec. 11
Alameda	Dec. 17	Australia	Dec. 16
China	Dec. 24	Coptic	Dec. 28
		Miowera	Dec. 24

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due.
Bktn W. H. Dimond, San Fran.	Aug. 15
O. & O. S. Belgic, San Fran.	Aug. 15
Bktn Irmgard, San Francisco	Aug. 16
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Vancouver and Victoria	Aug. 16
P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, China and Japan	Aug. 19
O. S. S. Alameda, Colonies	Aug. 20
Stmr Mikko-Mar, Yokohama	Aug. 20
Bk Albert, San Francisco	Aug. 22
Bk S. C. Allen, San Francisco	Aug. 22
C. A. S. S. Miowera, Colonies	Aug. 23
U. S. S. Monowai, San Fran.	Aug. 27
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan	Aug. 28
O. S. S. Australia, San Fran.	Aug. 29

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include coasters.)
Br. bk Belmont, Ladd, Sydney, Australia.
Haw. bk Iolani, McClure, New York.
Ger. bk H. Backfeld, Barber, Laysan Island.
Am bktne Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Am bk Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.
Am bktne Robert Sudden, Birkholm, Newcastle.
Am bk Harvester, Beck, Newcastle.
Haw. bk Andrew Welch, Drew, S. F.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco
Stmr. Wajaleale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Thursday, Aug. 13.
Haw. bk Andrew Welch, Drew, from San Francisco.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kapaa.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou Thompson, for Hanalei.
Stmr. Iwaleia, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Lahaina.
Am bktne J. M. Griffith, Arcey, for Port Townsend.
Br. bk Velocity, Martin, for Hongkong.
VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 11, D. L. R. B. 1.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 11, D. L. R. B. 1.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 11, D. L. R. B. 1.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 11, D. L. R. B. 1.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 11, D. L. R. B. 1.

Brown, Master Kenneth Brown, Jos. Ma. den R. C. Lane, G. L. Desha, T. C. Mills, Miss T. Willis, M. F. Scott, T. Waldron, Miss S. B. Judd, Miss A. E. Judd, Geo. Clark and two children, Mrs. Lautdeck, F. B. Kuroda and 71 on deck from San Francisco, per bk Andrew Welch, Aug. 13.—A. C. Lovekin.

Departures.
For Kauai ports, per stmr Iwaleia, Aug. 11. Father Sylvester, Father Murphy, Miss F. Ensign, Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Buckingham and child, W. H. Rice, Kum Sun Ping, H. R. Hitchcock, R. Nagar, C. A. Doyle, J. McLellan, Jas. Morse.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Aug. 11—President Dole, Miss Massey, J. Wiltrac, H. Greenwald, P. Ohrt, wife and child, J. B. Purdy, wife and child, W. J. Forbes, D. B. Murdock, Brother Rush, Father James, Mrs. Hillmann, Geo. C. Potter, C. W. Tryon, Rev. J. K. Joseph and daughter, Chang See (w.) and child, Lau See and children, Wong See (w.), Ku Tong, wife and child, Miss Pibi, Miss L. Keola, Yang Shun, Mrs. Achong and child, Miss Wong Long and Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee.

MARRIED.

BROWN-DICKSON—At Moanalua, on August 11th, 1896, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Cecil Brown to Mrs. Mary K. Dickson. No cards.

CORNWELL-WALKER—In this city, August 11, 1896, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by His Lordship, Bishop of Honolulu, John S. Walker to Blanche Adele Cornwell.

DIED.

COOKE—In this city, August 11, 1896, Mrs. Juliette Montague Cooke, aged 84 years, 5 months and 30 days. Funeral at 4 o'clock, August 12.

WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, AUG. 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind, light N. E.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder, McNeil master, arrived in San Francisco July 31st, 26th days from Honolulu.

The bark Albert has been chartered to return to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line, and the S. C. Allen in the Planters' Line.

The O. S. S. Australia is empty and has begun to take on Sugar and other articles. She will sail for San Francisco at 4 p. m. Saturday.

The James Makee arrived from Kauai yesterday afternoon and will now be laid up for repairs, which work will take about a month. She is to be given a complete overhauling, and a new boiler in the bargain. It is now Captain Peterson's turn to sit down and smoke cigars.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, Drew master, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Nuuanu street wharf at about 8:30 o'clock last night, 21 days from San Francisco with a full cargo of general merchandise. Light winds and calms with uniformly good weather was the experience of the vessel. The Welch brought 12 mules and 2 horses.

Two New Island Steamers.

The new steamer built by Hall Bros. for the Hawaiian Island trade was launched at Port Blakeley Tuesday night. She is a fine vessel of about 1,000 tons burden. She will be loaded with lumber and sailed down to San Francisco, where propelling machinery will be put in her. The frame of another steamer of about 150 tons burden for Honolulu parties is being raised by Hall Bros.—Victoria Colonist, July 31.

Sake.

Sake is the national beverage of Japan, and until recent years was the only fermented liquor known in that empire. It is obtained by the distillation of the best kinds of rice. In appearance it resembles very pale sherry, though in taste it is somewhat acid. The best sake is white, but there are many varieties, and the poorer people in Japan have to content themselves with a turbid sort. A glass of sake is drunk at every function and ceremony of daily life; even all offerings to the gods at religious festivals, whether great or small, include a cup of sake. At the annual dinner last year of the Thirteen Club in London, in which everything was served a la Japanese, a glass of the national beverage was handed around to each guest after the repast, with an intimation that a second could be had if desired. It is reported, however, that there was by no means a run on the second glass, sake seeming to be far less popular with Englishmen than with the Japanese.—Chambers' Journal.

Pensacola as a Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Navy Department is making arrangements for fitting up the old Pensacola as a training ship of the Pacific station. This vessel is now at Mare Island. She is to be supplied with one 4-inch gun, one 6-pounder, one 3-pounder, one field gun and one machine gun. The Department has also settled the question of batteries for the Ranger and Hartford, both of which are undergoing repairs at Mare Island. The Ranger is to have an armament consisting of six 4-inch guns, four 6-pounders, one field gun and one machine gun. The Hartford's battery is to be composed of thirteen 5-inch guns, four 6-pounders and two field guns. The next Congress will be again requested to appropriate \$150,000 for the purchase of the Hartford's armament.

Abandoned at Sea.

MANILLA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 1.—The British ship Flora P. Stafford, Captain Smith from Newcastle N. S. W., for this port, was abandoned at sea April 23d in latitude 6° N. and longitude 124° E. Four members of the crew are missing. The Flora P. Stafford was built at Blomfield N. S. W. in 1883. She registered 250 tons and was owned by C. S. Smith.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of August 26th, 1896, for the construction of the following buildings:

- 1 A 2-room school house at Hoonaunau, S. Kona, Hawaii.
- 2 A 2-room school house at the Homesteads, Honokaa, Hawaii.
- 3 A teacher's cottage at the Honokaa Homesteads.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works; also those of the Hoonaunau school house at the office of Mr. John Paris, Kealahoukua, and those of the Honokaa buildings at the store of A. B. Lindsay, Honokaa.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 6, 1896.
1783-3t

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Aug. 18
*Friday	Aug. 28
Tuesday	Sept. 8
Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 29
Friday	Oct. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
Tuesday	Nov. 10
Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 14
Tuesday	Aug. 25
Friday	Sept. 4
Tuesday	Sept. 15
Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
Saturday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston, or
C. BREWER & CO. LTD.
Agents, Honolulu

The Kinau will be in from Maui and Hawaii ports this afternoon

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Martha J. McGowan, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, August 13, 1896.

By the Court

P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Paul P. Kanoa, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Friday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Aug. 6th, 1896.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1783F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Kihikina Puu, late of Makawao, Maui, deceased intestate. Before Judge J. W. Kalua.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. John Leal and John Leal, of Makawao, Maui, alleging that Mrs. Kihikina Puu, of Makawao, died intestate at Makawao, Maui, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to John Leal.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court at Walluku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have,